

KOREA TODAY

NO. 87

1963

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

**FREEDOM OF VISIT TO HOMELAND
MUST BE ENSURED**

**SOUTH KOREA'S ECONOMY
UNDER U. S. OCCUPATION**



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Korean painting "Plasterers"
by Kim Duk Sang

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

Strip mining at the Hasung Mine

INSIDE BACK COVER:

Daidongmoon Gate on Sunday

BACK COVER:

Flocks of sheep at the Jongsung Live-
stock Farm

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Eighteen years have passed since our people, liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, embarked upon the path of free development.

Our people took power into their own hands following the liberation and have since worked energetically for the prosperity and development of the country.

The new system set up in the North under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has fully demonstrated its vitality. The Korean people emerged victorious from the three-year long war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and in a short space of time following the war they built a socialist paradise on the debris of war.

In our country, means of production are owned by the people and the social source of exploitation and poverty has been done away with once and for all.

Stepping up the Chullima movement, the general line of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction, and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, our people have turned the country into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural one with the solid foundation of an independent national economy. A socialist system has been established firmly in our country.

Productive forces of the country have grown apace. The whole country is covered with a network of factories. The country, which could not make even one simple machine part in the past, is now manufacturing lorries, tractors, power-generating equip-

ment and chemical, metallurgical and mining equipment. Our people have built for themselves a vinalon factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons and they floated 3,000-ton ships.

Annual per capita output of fabrics was 14 cm in the pre-liberation days. The figure now is 25 metres. Every store in the country is stocked with homemade goods.

Our agriculture has taken on entirely new looks. Irrigation and rural electrification have been completed in the main and farm mechanization and wide application of chemicals are actively proceeding in our farm villages. Consequently, our countryside has been freed from crop failure, and agricultural production as well as industry is steadily developing according to the laws of development of the socialist economy. Last year we scaled the height of five million tons of grain, the target of grain production set out by the Party, in spite of the unusually severe drought and floods and storms.

Science and culture progress at an exceptionally high rate in our country.

There was not a single university in North Korea in the pre-liberation days, but today we have 97 higher educational institutions. Korean scientists accomplished many researches and discoveries to their credit—production of vinalon, gasification of anthracite and discovery of the substance of Kyungrak.

Korean art was acclaimed as the "golden art" at the World Festival of Youth and Students in Vienna.

Our people immensely trust and love their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are united in a big family. Eloquent proof of this is the results of the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme legislative organ of the country, in October last year. 100 per cent of the electorate went to the polls and all the electors voted for the candidates.

Our compatriots, who had gone abroad seeking a living, are now returning to their dear fatherland—the prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All these successes are closely connected with the correct policy and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Party has laid down correct political line and correct line for economic construction in each period of the development of our revolution, illumining the path for the entire people to follow. It has always led our people to victory.

North Korea has in this way traversed the path of development since liberation, in sharp contrast with South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation.

North and South Korea was liberated on the same day. But South Korea has become a colony of U.S. imperialism, a land of darkness.

The regime in South Korea is one brought into being at the point of the U.S. bayonets. It is a puppet of U.S. imperialism.

The successive puppet regimes in South Korea have served the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism most faithfully.

The U.S. imperialists employ all sorts of vicious methods to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, and use it as a base for a new war.

Wall Street warmongers have seized the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean army to use it as a tool for suppressing the South Korean people and launching aggression. They have shipped into South Korea large quantities of various new-type weapons.

Aggressive U.S. "aid" has reduced the South Korean economy to ruin. Factories stand idle and rural districts lie waste. South Korea has become a market for U.S. goods and a supplier of raw materials. Every year the balance of South Korea's

foreign trade shows an enormous deficit. Imports are twenty times as high as exports.

South Korean military regime at the instigation of U.S. imperialism openly paves the way for the Japanese monopolies, who had for 36 years oppressed and exploited our people, to make inroads into South Korea again.

The South Korean people, poverty- and hunger-stricken, fare no better than slaves. This is the outcome of the U.S. imperialists' rule for 18 years.

The history of the past eighteen years clearly shows the Korean people which road they should take. Reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves without outside interference is the only road leading the entire people of Korea to happiness and prosperity.

The voice calling for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops, national independence and economic independence is growing louder among the South Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, representing the will of the entire Korean people, has insisted on unifying the country peacefully by conducting free all-Korea general elections on democratic principles and has made consistent efforts to this end.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has advanced time and again reasonable proposals for the country's reunification. But its sincere efforts have not born fruit owing to the obstruction on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

For the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is necessary first and foremost to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

People of North and South Korea greet the 18th anniversary of the country's liberation in diametrically different conditions on account of the territorial division.

The united strength of the 30 million Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the cause of the country's reunification. The achievements of the North Korean people in the spheres of politics, economy and culture will go a long way towards speedily rehabilitating and developing South Korea. And the Korean people, now living separated, will surely be reunited to share the joy over the advent of new day.

FREEDOM OF VISIT TO HOMELAND MUST BE ENSURED

The demand for right to travel freely between Japan and their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—keeps mounting among the Korean nationals in Japan, who are striving for peaceful reunification of their country without outside interference and for democratic national rights.

In Tokyo and other parts of Japan mass meetings of Korean nationals are being held in succession, beginning with the central conference of Koreans held in Tokyo in celebration of this year's May Day. At these meetings the Korean nationals evinced their resolve to strive to realize their just demand for right to travel freely between Japan and their homeland. And their struggle is picking up momentum in all parts of Japan and is expanding on a mass scale.

This struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan for securing the right for free travel between Japan and their homeland is an expression of their ardent desire as the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the earnest national aspiration of those living in the faraway foreign land.

The entire people at home fervently support with kindred sentiment the just demand and struggle of their compatriots in Japan, their brothers and sisters of the same blood.

Freedom of travel between Japan and their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—is a sacred, national right of the Korean

nationals in Japan that would allow no trespassing on.

However, up to this day since liberation they have been denied various democratic national rights they should have enjoyed, including the right of free travel between Japan and their homeland. The Korean nationals in Japan have been barred from visiting their homeland and seeing again their parents, brothers and sisters, and friends from whom they have long been separated.

It is natural for the people living in a foreign land to yearn for their homeland and native place, to miss their parents, brothers and sisters, and friends.

Particularly so with our fellow countrymen in Japan. All these eighteen years since the liberation they have been unable, though they have hoped so much, to visit their homeland to this day. Consequently, it is fully justified for the Korean nationals in Japan to demand more forcefully the realization of their right to travel freely between Japan and their homeland. They are declaring: "No longer can we bear the state of being kept in confinement that has lasted eighteen years."

Originally, the question of the Korean nationals in Japan being one born out of the colonial rule of Korea by Japanese imperialism, it is the responsibility and duty of the Japanese authorities to solve fairly this question including the matter

of ensuring the Korean nationals in Japan the right of free travel between Japan and their homeland.

Speaking of the Korean nationals residing in Japan, it must be said that most of them did not go to Japan of their own accord, but were either taken to Japan by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers for forced labour or were compelled to leave their native places, having lost the means of living under the rigorous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

Once they were taken to the foreign land far away across the sea, they were driven like beasts at the point of the bayonet of the Japanese army and policemen and under the swishing whips of the foremen, in pits thousands of feet underground, at dangerous construction sites of dams of hydro-power stations and tunnels, at building sites of secret military bases and munition factories. And numerous people fell from such hard labour and were massacred.

Their situation has not improved even a bit after the surrender of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of Korea. They are still subjected to racial discrimination, contempt and maltreatment, and are suffering from hardships of living.

Viewed either from historical facts or from moral standpoint, it is clear that the Japanese authorities cannot evade the responsibility they assume in connection with the question concerning the Korean nationals in Japan including the matter of ensuring various democratic national rights to the Koreans in Japan.

Especially, today the Korean nationals in Japan have a sovereign, independent fatherland of their own. They are no longer the Koreans of the days gone by when they were looked down upon by others because they were a people with no country. Today they are proud citizens of their prospering and flourishing socialist fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They take great pride in the prospering and flourishing fatherland and the enormous successes the people in the homeland are registering in socialist construction. They rejoice over them

and boundlessly long for their homeland.

Therefore, they want to visit their proud homeland, see for themselves the new aspects of their native land where the age-old wishes of the people have been realized, and meet their brothers and sisters who are striving for socialist construction cherishing hopes for a yet brighter morrow.

Besides, it should not be overlooked that changes have taken place in their lives in connection with the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan which has been going on for some time. The repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan for these four years has brought roughly 80,000 Korean nationals to the embrace of their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and they are now leading a worthwhile, new life. And many fellow countrymen who are still in Japan are anxious to come and see their children and other family members and friends who have returned to the homeland before them.

The demand of the Korean nationals in Japan for the realization of free travel between Japan and their homeland is fully in conformity with the norm of international law and international practice.

That the overseas nationals of an independent state should enjoy a right to visit freely their homeland as necessitated by circumstances is in line with the humanitarian principle recognized by international law and established through international practice.

However, it has been the consistent stand of the Japanese government to violate the due rights and aspiration of the Korean nationals in Japan. This cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a manifestation of an unfriendly attitude toward the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean nationals in Japan.

Overriding the right of the Korean nationals in Japan to travel freely between Japan and their homeland, the Japanese government is putting forth such absurd pretexts: "no diplomatic relations," "no precedence" and the like.

But on no account can this be a reason or

ground to continue to block the travel of Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland.

Aliens residing in one country are ensured the right to visit their homelands. Therefore there is no reason, none whatsoever, that the citizens of the D.P.R.K. in Japan alone should be denied this right.

All foreigners residing in Japan can freely visit their homelands. Why, then, should the Korean nationals in Japan be an exception and be barred from freely traveling to their homeland? The Korean nationals in Japan have their proud homeland.

Also in view of the fact that more than one thousand Japanese have visited our country, a foreign country to them, it is undeniably an abnormal situation that the Korean nationals in Japan cannot visit their homeland.

That one enjoys freedom of visit to his homeland and freedom of travel to foreign countries is a question of inviolable elementary human rights. And it should not be allowed to exclude from this right citizens of any one country or any one nation.

The unreasonable attitude of the Japanese government toward the Korean citizens in Japan cannot be construed other than unscrupulous designs not to recognize the right of the Korean nationals in Japan, citizens of a proud independent state—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and to discriminate them and, furthermore, to use the question of the Korean nationals in Japan in the political bargaining with the South Korean "regime" which can represent no Korean.

Holding the "South Korea-Japan talks" with the South Korean "regime," the Japanese government is talking about among others the "legal status of Koreans in Japan" in their attempt to dispose unilaterally of one of the important questions left over by history in the relations between Korea and Japan—the questions directly concerning the national interests of the Korean people.

We cannot tolerate the national, democratic

rights of the Korean nationals in Japan being infringed upon and used as an object of political bargaining by the Japanese authorities.

The Korean people resolutely demand that the Japanese government step back immediately from its unreasonable stand, renounce the measures against the Korean nationals in Japan, ensure them all democratic, national rights by law, and take appropriate measures for the realization of their just demand and aspiration for free travel between Japan and their homeland. It is by no means a difficult question to realise such demand of the Korean nationals in Japan for a right to travel freely between Japan and their homeland. This question can be easily solved when the Japanese government acts in conformity with the obligations entailed by historical facts, the humanitarian principle, and with international practice.

It is extremely gratifying to note that the repatriation, the long-cherished desire of the Korean nationals in Japan, is being carried out successfully. In the same humanitarian spirit their demand for the right to free travel between Japan and their homeland must be also realised.

The rapidly expanding mass struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan for their right to travel freely between Japan and their homeland is enlisting today the unanimous support of the broad segments of the Japanese public and unbiased public opinion of the world.

The Japanese Communist Party, Japanese Socialist Party and other democratic parties and public organisations of Japan in their recent resolutions and statements unanimously recognized the movement of the Korean nationals in Japan for realising their right to visit their homeland freely as a most reasonable one for securing the basic rights to be enjoyed not only by aliens but by all human beings. They are extending active support to this movement, expressing their determination to fight jointly with the Korean nationals in Japan for its speedy realisation.

Japanese personages of all strata too denounce

(Continued on page 13.)

VOICES FOR SELF-DEPENDENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE ARE MOUNTING IN SOUTH KOREA

Today, the South Korean publications are unanimous in stressing that the present grave political crisis and economic catastrophe in South Korea are the outcome of the reliance on the outside force, and calling upon the people to part with the way leading to national ruin but enter upon the way of self-dependence and self-reliance.

Follow commentaries which appeared in leading South Korean daily newspapers and journals.

An editorial in the **Hankook Ilbo** dated March 27 wrote: "We carefully studied what has brought us such a miserable situation and we arrived at the conclusion that one of the major factors that made it inevitable was the U.S. policy towards South Korea—the U.S. which styles itself 'a well-meaning helper.' We may pose a question: in the last analysis, wasn't our complete reliance on American aid the cause? Who did sow the seeds of dictatorship and corruption in this country? It was none other than those who were fed and trained under the U.S. political, economic and military support to South Korea.

"The Korean people are descendants of a wise, industrious and highly principled people. But in the economic poverty due to the U.S. enslavement policy, corruption is rampant in this land.

"We should like to maintain that the independent spirit, independent judgement, and being one's own master is the great principle which will lead to the independent development of an independent nation. This is the principle that would allow no compromise."

Stressing that "without economic independence political freedom is unthinkable," the February issue of the journal **Hankook Kyungje** said that "under the present conditions the basic task facing the Republic of Korea is to achieve a complete economic independence. The prerequisite to this lies in establishing national identity doing away with the South Korean economy's reliance upon foreign forces."

Enumerating some facts proving that the American aid means enslavement, poverty and starvation to the South Korean people, it warned

that "today, the ghost of colonialism that had played havoc with our country and nation has appeared again wearing a new mask fit to the new stage of historical development... We must carry out the country's industrialization so as not to repeat the bitter past when we were subjected to humiliation and insult under the political and economic domination by foreign powers."

Sanupkyungje Shinmoon, a leading daily paper carried on March 13 an article entitled "We must know how good our country is!" It lamented on the dislocation of the South Korean agriculture due to the dumping of surplus U.S. agricultural produce. Commenting on the criminal acts of the military fascists who sold off South Korean people to South America as slaves under the name of "emigration," the paper said:

"People are sent under the label of emigration to a faraway country the soil of which is sterile. Why should they be sent away? There is so much room yet in this beautiful and fertile land of ours, where we can cultivate and grow crops."

The journal **Sasangge** in its October issue, 1962 said as follows: "It is our firm belief that the day when we can fully display national identity before the world will be the very day when we can tear down the North-South barrier and feel the pride of being Koreans."

Such aspirations of the South Korean people do not merely remain on paper. The people are fighting to materialize them.

On April 19, 1963, the South Korean youth and students, braving the threat of bayonets, launched demonstrations shouting, "Yankees, stop interference!" "We are against the extension of military regime!" "We oppose reappearance of corrupt politicians!" "Stay home, old-line politicians!" etc.

All this clearly shows how much the South Koreans hate the American imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles, the U.S. cat's paws, who brought them nothing but misfortunes and sufferings. It also bespeaks the fact that the South Korean people are resolutely fighting for freedom and independence.



Assembly shop of the machine tool plant

Koosung

KOOSUNG is a place with a history of heroic struggles of our ancestors against foreign invaders. Even today 1,000-year-old walls stand in the heart of the city.

In the period of the late 10th and the early 11th centuries Kitan invaded our country on three occasions. It was here in Koosung that the Kitans were hit back in their second and third attempts to invade our country. Particularly, in the battle fought in February 1019 they suffered the worst setback; it was the last and biggest battle for them. In the areas some 12 kilometres around Koosung the army of Koryu under the command of its celebrated General Kang Kam Chan wiped out Kitan army 100,000 strong.

The Dongmoon River gently flows skirting the foot of the

hills in the east. This is the river where the triumphant warriors of Koryu led their horses to drink and cleaned down their blood-stained armors and swords.

The old walls of Koosung with such a brilliant history have stood for centuries as an incarnation of bravery, patriotism and resourcefulness of the people.

But today Koosung is also an industrial and cultural city, and it is famed to all corners of the country.

Though Koosung is famous for its history of heroism displayed by our ancestors, its growth was curbed by Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea. The Japanese imperialists did nothing for Koosung as in other districts of the country. Only worse in Koosung, because it is an out-of-the-way place. In those

days, it is said, tigers appeared in broad daylight where the Chaheung workers' quarters stand today. Koosung was so remote from industry and benefits of culture. There was not a single factory in Koosung County. All that the county had were small smithies that forged hoes and sickles and some workshops where small kettles were founded. There were one or two rice-cleaning mills, too. Then there were one agricultural school and six primary schools including four-year ones, and one single hospital in the whole county.

In the pre-liberation days in the township were some 200 families. But it is said they were so poor that they together could not buy up even one pig on a festive occasion.

But Koosung today is an in-

dustrial city as well as a cultural city. If one stands on the hill he can command a view of the whole city.

Blocks of long brick buildings stand to the west of the city. It is the machine-tool plant. Then at the foot of a hill south of the city there is the glass-roofed buildings of the textile mill. They seem to have a fresh paint of yellow. There is a mining machine factory several kilometres away from the city. Today Koosung constitutes a firm base of machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, and of textile industry, a key branch of light industry.

The mining machine factory in the valley is an important enterprise essential to our mining industry.

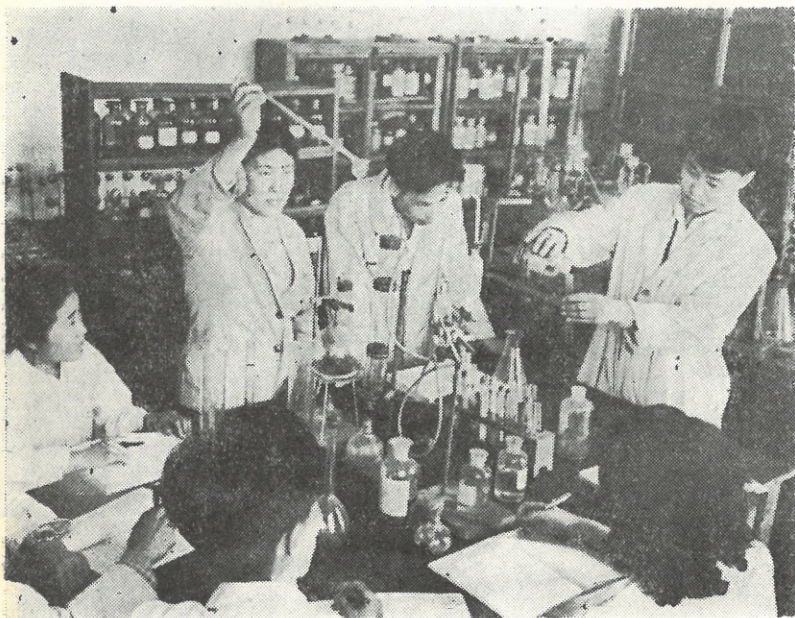
The construction of the factory was started when the war against U.S. imperialists was



A view of the town of Koosung

A workshop of the Koosung Textile Mill





Students of the Koo-sung Engineering Institute doing laboratory work

going on in full fury. It was commissioned in February 1956.

In the early days it produced only simple machines and its volume was very meagre, too. But today it turns out in 40 days what it did in a year in the past. It is producing some 200 types of various machines and equipment including ore grinders, boring machines, ore crushers, ore loaders, chain conveyors, and decelerator for ore and coal mines of the country. Last year the factory produced a giant brake-crusher—it was a massive building itself—with a capacity of one million tons of ore. And it was here that the first 6-metre hob was made.

In spring of 1955 when the construction of the Koo-sung Machine-tool Plant was started the place was nothing but a vast stretch of waste land. It was said then the place did not provide a passing farmer with a shade to have a rest with his ox.

In August 1959, when it was

put into operation, it began to produce heavy machine tools. Now it puts out a year 1,000 machine tools including all types of universal lathes and vertical boring machines and shapers.

The textile mill which stands on once an endless mugwort

field is equipped with 80,000 spindles and it turns out 16 million metres of fabrics and 10,000 tons of yarn a year.

Besides the factories of central industry, there are in Koo-sung seven local industrial factories, a textile mill, a paper mill, a foodstuff factory, etc. Three of them cluster along the Dongmoon River.

Today Koo-sung has become a modern city with apartment buildings for 6,000 families and various cultural and public health facilities. With the development of the city there has been a marked improvement in the life of the people.

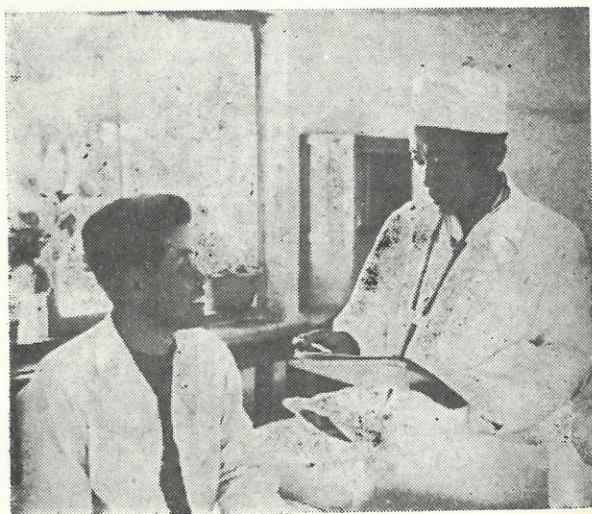
What Mrs. Wun Jung Bok said about her family furnishes a striking proof of this.

Mrs. Wun Jung Bok, she is getting on in years now, was born and grew up here in Koo-sung.

At the age of twelve she worked on a railway construction site. After she worked fifteen days, she got paid only for seven days. She protested against it. For this she earned a severe beating.

There was no end to her misery.

At a ward of the county hospital



Three years after her marriage her husband died of typhoid fever. She tilled the land to support her two children, son and daughter.

But today she and her children are leading a happy life in a new flat. She is now a model weaver at the textile mill. Her son Kim Ryong Chang is a technician and is working as a production instructor at the repair and maintenance shop of the machine-tool plant. And he is also a student of the technical college. Her daughter Jung Ja is an instructor at the public health section of the county people's committee.

The following happened this spring.

One day Mrs. Wun Jung Bok returned home from a 20-day vacation at the factory sanatorium. On that day her son Ryong Chang went to his plant's holiday home for a rest. That same night her daughter Jung Ja returned home from the provincial capital after her graduation from the higher medical school to become an instructor at the county people's committee.

Mrs. Wun's family is not the only one that enjoys such a happy life.

Joyous faces are to be seen everywhere, at home or at work places. To them the place of work is a cradle of joy. How



Members of a history study group are listening to a talk on a historic relic in their native town

happy the faces of workers look when they go to school carrying books in their hands after a good day's work.

There are in Koosung technical college, a branch communist college and a higher technical school, where workers can study after their working hours. One can read happiness in the faces of mothers who are rushing to nurseries and kindergartens when the day is over. Sweet melodies on Kayakeum and accordion played by middle school boys and girls float through the night streets.

Koosung has a brighter

future.

There will appear a building-machine factory, a power station, a gas plant. And the food-stuff factory will expand in a big way. A swimming pool will be built on the Dongmoon River and there will be a big park in the centre of the city, too.

The hills do not remain only a historical place. On the steep sides of the pine-covered hills cluster fruit trees—apple, pear and other trees. When the fruit trees bear fruits, the hills where our forefathers showed bravery will look more beautiful.

(Continued from page 8.)

the Japanese government for its "unwarranted discriminatory policy" only towards the Korean nationals in Japan, and maintain that the Korean nationals in Japan must be given such right without delay.

The Japanese government should discharge faithfully its moral responsibility and legal obligations and should immediately comply with the

just national democratic demand of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Korean people will fight to the end until the Korean nationals in Japan win their democratic, national demand. The long-cherished wish of the Korean nationals in Japan to travel freely between Japan and their homeland will certainly be realized.

A Visit To Ryongyun

By **CHANG YONG SUN** and
HUH SUNG BIN

Our bus climbed the Osoori pass. It was mid-day. In the distance we could see modern farm houses filling the valleys and spreading out along the foot of the Boolta Mountains. The mountains sweep down to the West Sea. The bright sun was playing on the house roofs, and the green plots were bathed in the sun.

This is Ryongyun County in South Hwanghai Province.

In the township of Ryongyun, hemmed in by mountains like the walls, stand many modern buildings, large and small: two- or three-storey apartment houses, a higher agricultural technical school, a farm-machine repair plant, a foodstuffs factory, to name a few.

The sunny hills were clothed in a luxuriant

green of fruit trees, and flocks of sheep were moving to and fro in the valleys.

Tractors were busy on the plots lying along the coastline, and from all over the fields came merry songs of the peasants, mingling into the humming of tractors.

A STORY OF OLD MAN KIM

There is a lake in Ryongjung village, Ryongyun County, which serves as an excellent recreation ground for the people here.

We went to the lake and there is a pavilion by it. It was here that we met Kim Wul Duk, an elderly man.

He told us about a legend of this lake. His

Most of farm work is done by machines in Ryongyun



story ran like this.

Once there lived a greedy landlord in this village. All the peasants here had no land of their own, and they tenanted land from him.

But one year there was a poor harvest and the peasants had nothing to eat. So, they went to the landlord and supplicated him for mercy. They did this for three days.

The landlord, however, turned a deaf ear to them, although his barn was bulging with grain.

In the end the peasants got enraged and raided the barn to take rice.

The local officials were on the side of the landlord, and jailed, punished and killed the peasants at random.

The whole village of Ryongjung was drowned in the walls of the people and their tears turned into a lake. For this reason, people called this lake Wunso, or a pond of grudge.

Suddenly one day dark clouds gathered to darken the clear sky. Thunder and lightning shook the earth. Then a gust raged. The village had never seen such strong gust. In a flash the landlord's house was uprooted in the angry wind and was dumped into the lake.

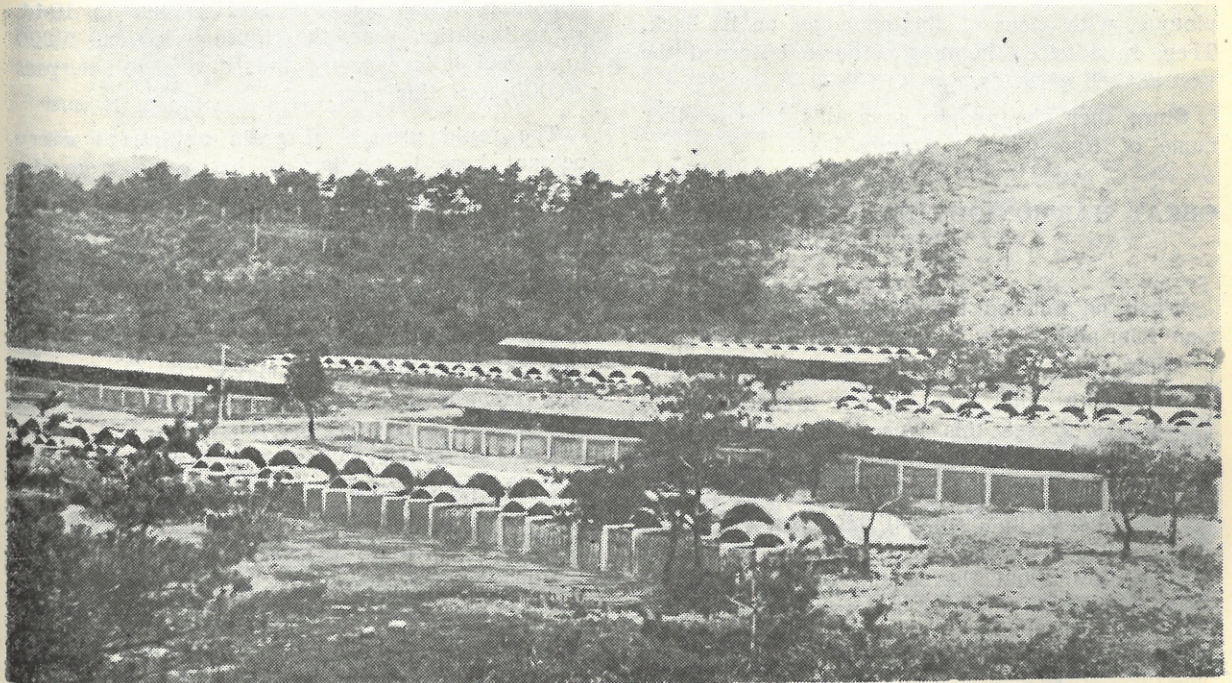
Then, only then the village was calm. The peasants divided the landlord's land among themselves.

Spring came around and they busied themselves preparing for farming from early spring. But



The co-op farm has a new hospital

The co-op farm keeps a live-stock workteam, too



there was something very extraordinary. The water from the pond did not flow out, but drained into the ground. And the crops withered as days went by.

One night a peasant had a strange dream. A white-haired old man came to him and said: "Do you know what's going on in the lake? A blue dragon and a white dragon are fighting each other every day. And, the blue dragon, wanting in strength, can not kill the white dragon. The white dragon is the evil spirit of the landlord and the blue one is the incarnation of the peasants murdered."

On the following day the peasants went to the lake, carrying bows and arrows with them. They waited. Sure enough, suddenly the silent lake began to rustle. Soon a blue dragon and a white dragon appeared fighting, and they soared up into the sky. Losing no time the peasants aimed at the white dragon. Arrows flew and the white dragon fell down to the ground. Now the lake was free and water gushed out from the bottom to overflow the lake. Yet, it seemed, everything was too late.

All young shoots withered and the peasants knew not how to make them green again. Standing around the fields the peasants concerned themselves about what was to be done. Just at that moment, to their surprise a mist rose from the pond and there appeared a Ryong-ma (dragon horse) from the lake. It was carrying a long plough with tens of shining edges on its back. Then, in a trice, the dragon horse upturned the vast stretch of fields.

Since then the people gave this lake another name of Ryongyun, a dragon lake.

GREAT HARMONIOUS FAMILY, BOUNTIFUL LIFE

When he finished the story about Wunso, old man Kim added this:

"Well, I have seen everything in my life. But nothing like this. I never dreamed that I would live to see this legend would become a reality. You see, the Ryong-ma in the legend has appeared actually in Ryongyun!"

According to him, several years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ryongyun County. And there he was told about the legend of Wunso. Then the Premier said that the peasants should utilize the water of this lake for irrigation, and farm with a "Ryong-ma" to make their life more

abundant.

After that, the members of some 20 co-op farms in the county worked together upholding the words of the Premier. They built a two-stage pumping station on this lake and improved a number of farm implements in order to boost agriculture.

The peasants cultivated on a wide scale maize, bean and rice, the crops cultivated here for generations. Then the state sent tractors and other advanced farm-machines to the co-op farms to further improve the life of the peasants. From then on, things have got better all the time.

About this, Choi Gwang Taik, a man of 59, had the following to say:

"My father, grandfather and great grandfather had planted maize here. But their backbreaking toil was little rewarded. They could not eat even maize gruel, but now we peasants eat rice here... You want to know how it came about. Well, it is quite obvious. The state supplies us with a great deal of chemical fertilizers to boost the yield. The state is doing everything for the peasants. Now we reap several times more from the same field than in the days of our fathers."

How right he was!

There has been little change in the acreage of land in Ryongyun County. Nor the number of hands increased.

In 1959, however, the grain output was 13,490 tons, and in 1961 it was 19,171 tons. In 1944, a pre-liberation year, the figure was some 5,200 tons. And it is expected the harvest will surpass 30,000 tons this year.

The rapid growth of grain output, as every peasant here is putting it, has come from the comprehensive utilization of water, electricity, machines, and fertilizers and weed-killers.

In 1959, the number of "Ryong-ma"—"Chulima" tractors—was 230 in terms of 15 h.p. But, now there are nearly 300 tractors in the county.

The legendary "Ryong-ma" was good enough only for ploughing. But today's "Ryong-ma" not only ploughs, but it sows, weeds, and harvests. In addition to the tractors, more than 50 lorries and 1,300 farm-machines of all kinds are being used in farming. As a result, in the county of Ryongyun, most of the arduous and labour-consuming farm work is being done by machines.

When we visited the Kokjung Co-op Farm the members were in the midst of sowing. More than ten tractors were working on the field that stretched along the coastline as far as the

eye could see. On the tractor-drawn sowing machines the young people were humming spring songs softly, as they watched the moving of their machines.

Son Yung Gi, a youth work-team leader, proudly told us about how they worked in the recent past.

According to him, last year his work-team ploughed and sowed all the fields with tractors, only with the exception of the plots on the slopes of the mountains. Weeding was also done mostly by machines. Particularly, the most labour-consuming land readjustment and thrashing were done by machines 100 per cent.

In this county, not only the comprehensive mechanization of farming work has been carried out, but the amount of agricultural chemicals used here keeps growing. Last year, Ryongyun County used more than 30 kinds of agricultural chemicals besides chemical fertilizers. The amount of chemical fertilizer the co-ops used increased four times compared with 1960, bacteriological fertilizer, three times, and weed-killers, seven times.

EVERYONE IS STUDYING WHILE WORKING

Farming by machines has not only freed the peasants from the back-breaking toil but also spelled a great change for their spiritual life. In the old days, their fathers and grandfathers tried to wrest a scanty living from the barren land. Yet they never had enough to eat though they were driven like beasts by the landlords.

But, it is quite a different picture today.

They are masters of the land and are learning science and skill—electricity, biology, machines, not to speak of study on soil and climate.

Each co-op farm has various kinds of art circles in which 80 per cent of its total members are embraced.

Before liberation, not a single middle school graduate was to be found in this county. But, now there are more than 200 college or special school graduates, all agro-technicians or junior agro-technicians.

This is not all. Thanks to the establishment of the educational system of spare-time school, a number of technical personnel are being trained in the county.

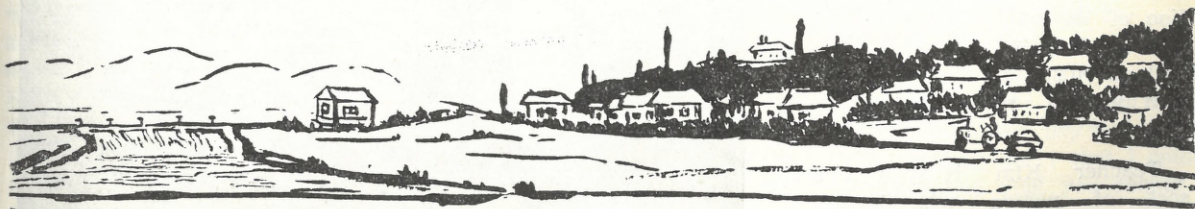
We visited the Shinpo plain where we were told about Bak Bong Ho, a work-team leader, who was said to have done away with illiteracy for the first time after the country's liberation.

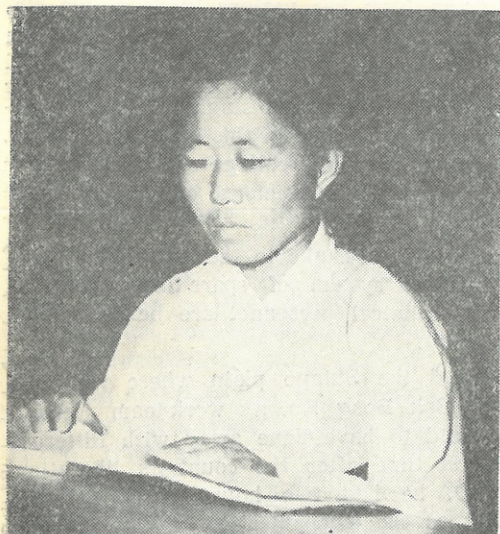
In 1960, he had two hours every day for study. But as the mechanization of farming was pushed ahead, in 1961 he had three hours, and in 1962, four hours. Last year, he passed the qualifying examination for technicians, and now he is an agro-technician. He succeeded in devising several kinds of new farm-machines including a grain-sorter last year. Of course he is not the only one who is enrolled in the spare-time school, almost everyone is studying there after their regular work.

Now, this county is doing everything to train one agro-technician or assistant technician for every 15 co-op farmers within the next two to three years.

In this way, socialist paradise is blooming on the land of Ryongyun where in times gone by our ancestors lived in poverty, swallowing their bitter tears.

But now Ryongyun is a good place to live in, yet its tomorrow will be better.





Teacher Kim Il Wan is preparing for her class

A Woman Teacher's Devotion

"...There is a blind woman living in Chilsungmoon-Dong, Moranbong District. The society of vicious landlords and capitalists deprived her of her sight and she had led an indescribably miserable life in the depth of poverty up until the country's liberation. It breaks my heart to think that she cannot see with her own eyes this beautiful liberated motherland of hers. At present her misfortune is casting a dark shadow on her son. I am her boy's school teacher and I am tormented with anxiety about this woman and her son. Would you please give back her eyesight!"

Thus read the letter Kim Il Wan, a teacher at the Moranbong Middle School of Pyongyang City, wrote to Dr. Shin Sung Woo of the ophthalmic department of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital.

Why did she write such a letter?

Teacher Kim Il Wan is a sort of person who devotes everything to what he does, and she has done everything possi-

ble to make her pupils lead a cheerful and pleasant life, and to bring them up into reliable future communist builders.

In spite of her selfless efforts the mischievous boys often

broke the desks, chairs and other school facilities. And this troubled her very much. She thought over and over again how to make them see what they did was wrong.

With her pupils



She found the answer. In an arithmetic class she asked the pupils to calculate how much time and money would be needed to make a desk—from tree felling in Mt. Baikdoo to the desk they are writing on. In this way she worked out a teaching plan which is closely connected with the every day life of the pupils. Besides, she made a number of visual aids with her own hands to help her pupils.

Once with a group of visitors she toured the revolutionary battle sites where the anti-Japanese partisans had fought against the Japanese imperialist rule for the country's liberation and freedom. While visiting these battle sites, she renewed her resolve to teach her pupils to see who had brought them the happiness they enjoy now. She brought back with her from the trip some pebbles, stones and a drum of water. She showed her class the stones and gave every one of them a drink of water. After that she told them about what she had seen and felt. More, very often those who took part in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle were invited to address her class. In this way, the children were educated in the revolutionary spirit of the patriotic fore-runners. Teacher Kim Il Wan was always concerned about the education of the pupils.

One night, on her way back from evening college she found a boy named Myung Chun, one of her pupils, sitting on a fence of an outdoor cinema and watching the movie. It seemed the boy was carried away by the movie which showed the People's Army valiantly beating the Yankees. On the screen were the scenes of showing Hero of the D.P.R.K. Li Soo Bok silencing an enemy's machine gun with his breast. She



With Jin Sung's family

stood for one and a half hours until the movie ended. Of course, it was wrong for the boy to climb up the fence and watch the film, but she taught him kindly what he had to learn from the Hero Li Soo Bok.

Thanks to her steady effort and warm-hearted affection great changes were brought about in the life of her pupils and in their studies.

Nevertheless, there was still a boy named Jin Sung who troubled her very much. His appearance was always untidy, and he kept to himself, seldom mingling with the rest of the class. Yet he picked a quarrel with the boys almost everyday. He also habitually broke trees in the parks.

One day the teacher was informed by the park office that Jin Sung damaged the trees again. She brought back the boy with her and sewed up his torn uniform. But in her mind she hardly could suppress her anger. She blamed in her mind Jin Sung's mother for her indifference towards her child. Eventually, she decided to visit Jin Sung's family and went to the boy's house. But what a surprise, a tragic surprise! The teacher found Jin Sung's mother blind.

She told the boy's mother: "I am awfully sorry that I could not come and visit you sooner." That night tearfully the mother told Il Wan about the hard life she had undergone in the past.

This was a gist of what she had said.

It happened way back, some 35 years ago when our country was still under Japanese imperialist rule. She (Jin Sung's mother) was born into a poor farm-hand's family.

When she was five, a young son of the landlord threw a chestnut burr at her face and thorns ran into her eyes. She writhed in pain. Her panicky parents managed to raise some money for the girl. However, money soon ran out and in the end she was ordered to go from the hospital.

Eventually her two eyes became blind.

Hearing the mother's life story, Kim Il Wan made up her mind firmly: I will make her see again so that she can see the wonders of this good age with her own eyes. Then I will bring happiness to Jin Sung, too, who is pressed under the shadow of misfortune which is not his making but the evil old society's.

A few days later an ambulance came to Jin Sung's house to take the mother to hospital. Teacher Kim Il Wan came to run the house for Jin Sung's family. She took care of Jin Sung and his two younger brothers, and cooked for the whole family. Then all Jin Sung's class mates came to help their teacher and Jin Sung. The sincere efforts of the teacher gradually won over Jin Sung, who began to turn over a new leaf.

In the final examination for the school year, he came out as one of the best in the district.

It was not a simple matter to operate on the eyes of Jin Sung's mother who was blind for some 30 years. However,

the operation was carried out successfully under the guidance of Dr. Shin Sung Woo.

The day came round when the bandages over her eyes were to be undressed... As the bandages were removed something blurring appeared before her eyes. Gradually everything came to a focus. Yes, she could see again. At that instance her heart ran in all directions: what her husband would look like, then Jin Sung. How about the good-hearted teacher!

From the hospital she went straight to the school with a nurse. Looking round the beautiful sceneries of the city she wondered if she was in a dream.

Many teachers and students came out to greet her. It was not until she heard the voice that she could recognise Jin Sung. Holding the good-hearted teacher by the hand the mother was moved into tears in a deep sense of gratitude...

One day the teacher ordered her class to write a composition under the heading "Happiness".

"There is no one who is happier than I in the whole world. She was blind until few months ago and I had to lead the way for her whenever my mother wanted to go some place. But, yesterday my mother took me to the Moranbong Hill for the first time in my life. I think I am the happiest boy in the world." Thus Jin Sung wrote.

Not only Jin Sung but the entire class wrote about happiness that they felt in their teacher's devotion to Jin Sung. Now all the pupils and their parents of the school call teacher Kim Il Wan "our teacher". Highly appreciating her distinguished service for the education of the younger generation, the Government awarded her the title of Labour Heroine.

Factory

EAST Pyongyang is the light industrial centre of the city of Pyongyang.

In rush hours every day its pavements are crowded with the people to and from work. Among them can be seen many women, most of them carrying children with them.

I happened to accompany a mother who was walking with three children. I found her name was Kim Sun Ok, a worker at the Pyongyang Silk Mill. She said her husband was chief engineer at a laboratory of the Economic Committee of the city of Pyongyang.

She has been a textile worker for seventeen years. She is a mother of three children.

When we got into the compound of the factory her seven-year-old daughter Jai Ok went off to the kindergarten to join with her playmates. The mother left her four-year-old boy Jai Il at the week nursery, two-year-old boy at the day nursery. Then she went into her workshop.

* * *

The Pyongyang Silk Mill keeps two nurseries which can accommodate some 600 children.

I first dropped in the day nursery. Bright sunlight was streaming into the bedrooms of the nursery, where everything was so neatly arranged. And all kinds of toys were in the playing-room.

Once in the nursery the children change into the nursery clothes. They are given eggs, milk, cookies—altogether some 1,000 calories a day.

Nurseries

Then everyday assistant doctors and nurses check up the children. Under a schedule, regular hours are provided for the children for sunning, playing, and napping.

Each nurse takes care of six children under two years, or nine children from two to four years.

The daily record of the nursery stated that the growth of the children was normal, and a chart on the wall showed an upward line of the weight of the children.

The week nursery stands next to the day nursery. Here at the week nursery the children are being taken care of until they go to kindergarten. Once a week they go back home to their mothers. The state also provides the week nursery with snacks and subsidiary food for the children. The week nursery



At the factory kindergarten

is for the mothers with more than two children.

These nurseries take care of the children for the mother free of charge. Mothers don't have to pay even a penny. The head of the week nursery said: "Since

mothers can leave children at the nurseries to be taken care of, they can work free from all cares. Many of them are management workers, model workers, and worker-students. Now even many mothers who have more than two babies are attending spare-time schools thanks to these nurseries."

Kim Sun Ok whom I met in the morning is a work-team leader. Besides, she finished the training courses of the factory and now she is a textile technician. She is also a good house-keeper for the family of five.

Now in our country the number of nurseries is on a steady increase every year, and today there are some 7,300 nurseries in all parts of the country—cities and towns, workers' settlements, farm and fishing villages.

Thanks to the state solicitude the women of our country are fully playing their role in the country's socialist construction.



Staff members of the factory clinic make a regular check of children's health

Faith in Certain Victory

JUN MOON SUP

Whenever I recall those days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle I think of the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung who had earnestly instructed us partisan fighters to study Marxism-Leninism tirelessly.

The path we were on was indeed an arduous one. We fought severe battles against Japanese imperialism, marching thousands of ri through endlessly stretching thick forests and over the snow-clad mountains, enduring the biting cold piercing through our threadbare uniforms, and going hungry for scores of days. Yet the truth of Marxism-Leninism and the cordial instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung imbued us with unshakable conviction of victory and revolutionary optimism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a difficult and complicated work of commanding the partisan warfare in the vast areas and directing the revolutionary organizations in Northeast China and in Korea. But he would find time to teach us partisan fighters how to study and how to live. Particularly, the members of the Guards Company which was directly under the Headquarters and to which I belonged were more often than other partisan fighters taught and lectured by Comrade Kim Il Sung himself.

He explained in plain language the "Ten-point Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association," "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," "Tasks of the Korean Communists," "Training of the Members of the Young Communist League" and "Outline of Socialism."

Emphatically calling for us to be immensely faithful to the people, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed time and again that we should support and defend the great Soviet Union, open-heart-

edly learn from the Soviet Union, strengthen the friendship with the Chinese people, and steadily expand and reinforce the united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples in the common struggle against Japanese imperialism. He told us that these would not be achieved in a short period, nor easily, but through a long, arduous struggle. Since then, we have learned Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideas and devotedly fought to put them into practice.

For us the year 1941 was a year of more painful struggles.

Japanese imperialism, while extending the war of aggression against China, threatened the Soviet-Manchurian border and carried on more frantic "mopping-up operations" against us anti-Japanese partisans. At the same time it employed all manner of cunning and sly manoeuvres and invented falsehoods in the hope of undermining our ranks.

The Japanese imperialists distributed handbills which read: "... The Soviet Union has concluded a neutrality pact with Japan and the Japanese army conducts a victorious war in China. ...The partisans are isolated and they are as insignificant as a drop in the ocean. How dare you fight against the Great Imperial Japan? Lay down your arms!"

They tried hard to threaten us and made frantic attempts to undermine the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans from within by availing themselves of the waverers and subversive elements.

Whatever desperation and stratagem the enemy might resort to, they did not help them block the road of our struggle. The wilder the enemy grew, the firmer became our conviction of

victory and the closer we united around Comrade Kim Il Sung. Unbreakable revolutionary comradeship united us around Comrade Kim Il Sung, united our commanders and soldiers.

With such unity and firm conviction of victory, we fought in face of all difficulties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It happened one day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave me a liaison mission. I was instructed to fetch from a rendezvous a group of comrades who were to come there after carrying out their political work in various districts.

In those days it was a rule for the partisans to move the Headquarters soon after a detail was dispatched to local districts on a political mission and set up a rendezvous where the Headquarters had been located and a liaison mission was sent to the rendezvous on a designated day alone, and not every day.

Receiving this liaison mission, I headed for the rendezvous and got there around noon. But there was no one to be found there yet.

Supposing that they might be hiding in the bush nearby I searched for them closely. But no members of the detail were around.

A week had passed since the appointed date. But I could not return to the Headquarters without any information about them. For I knew Comrade Kim Il Sung was very anxious about the safety of the detail members from whom he had not heard. As time passed, I grew impatient, for I knew too well how much Comrade Kim Il Sung would be waiting for our safe return, for he always valued dearly and showed great concern for the revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Climbing steep mountains and going through deep forests, I struck at trees with a big stick. This was a signal we used when looking for our comrades in woods. There was no response to it. Only the sound of the striking echoed in the deep forest.

I reproached myself.

I thought perhaps I was too late in arriving at the rendezvous, although I went there with all despatch. The detail members must have left for somewhere else. Faces of the comrades who might be roaming about the forests in search of their unit flashed across my mind.

One feels the greatest pain and shame when he has failed to discharge the weighty task entrusted to him.

I continued with the search in the forests by various means, but in vain. The appointed date of my return had arrived.

My anxiety grew bigger.

I said to myself: "Failure to return by the appointed date will increase the anxiety of Comrade Kim Il Sung and he would send out someone else on a liaison mission..."

My heart was lacerated when I, discouraged, decided to return. But I just could not take a step forward. I felt I was hearing the calls of the comrades who were roaming about somewhere in the forest. I changed my mind and resumed the search walking for quite a while through the wood. I was all ears.

It happened during the search. My eyes fell on a tree which was stripped of its bark and on which was an inscription written with charcoal. I went closer to read the inscribed words. I felt my heart was freezing when I learned that Comrade Kim Ik Hyun and another comrade had died from hunger and that they had remained true to the revolution till their last moment.

"Died from starvation? No! What shall I do?"

I asked myself.

They must have suffered much and most anxiously waited for us until they died. And, as I thought that this would not have happened but for the Japanese imperialists, my fists trembled from indignation.

There was no time, however, for only cursing the enemy and reproaching myself for the mistakes. I told myself that I must find them and rescue them at all costs. I resumed the search. I wandered about the wood, calling the names of the comrades-in-arms. But, of course, they were not around. I knew they were hiding somewhere deep so that the Japanese would not lay their hands on them, even when they were dead.

It was not easy to locate them.

I would take the hares in the bush for them and rush at them. Flutter of birds darting up into the sky would also attract my attention, and I would run to where the fluttering was coming.

Most eagerly I tramped the wood only to fail to discover them. After much thought I again decided to return.

When I was about to leave, I felt like hearing the voice of Comrade Kim Il Sung who was asking me in a stern tone if I could bring myself to leave the starving comrades in the lurch. I dispelled the idea of leaving the wood.

"What shall I do? What must I do to find them?" I asked myself.

I again started roaming about the wood, when the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung came across my mind.

"You should keep calm and composed parti-

cularly when you are landed in a critical situation. You must grasp the crucial point even when you are in complicated circumstances and, when a decisive moment has arrived, you must take a resolute action with all persistency, unhesitatingly, boldly and displaying the spirit of the communist. For this you are required to have a deep view of things, study them and pass a correct judgement. You must always draw a distinct dividing line between hastiness and agility."

Remembering his words I said to myself: "That's right! I must in the first place picture in my mind's eye how they would have conducted themselves in such a situation. In all probability they would have gone about looking for something to eat as they were starving."

I went towards the tree on which they had inscribed the words.

"They must have been to the provisions cellar our unit had built when we stationed here... Well, then," I pondered, "they must have been to the spring for water."

I hurried to the spring. I found it had been left uncared for since the departure of our unit and was filled with dirt and covered with fallen leaves. It bore no trace of anyone being there.

I again sank into deep thought: "Where could they go?"

When I was standing there lost in deep thought, I thought I was hearing a faint sound, something like a low moan.

The sound came from somewhere quite nearby. I held my breath, strained my ears and walked step by step towards the spot from where the sound was coming. The closer I went, the more distinct the sound grew.

I found at my feet a few blades of grass that had been slightly damaged. It was apparent someone had walked on them. Following the damaged blades of grass and the groaning, I made my way into the bush, crawling, where a big fallen tree was lying and by it men were lying with leaves covering themselves, their faces meeting each other.

I had almost cried out. But I got hold of myself and calmed down. I clove my way through the reeds of man's height without making noise lest I should startle them.

Their faces were pale, as white as a sheet.

Horse bones were scattered around, which we had thrown away some time ago. The bones bore traces of being roasted and the imprint of man's teeth.

I opened the knapsack, took out the rice

meal I had kept in it and cooked thin rice-gruel, which I poured into their mouths bit by bit. Their lips had parched up like the withered leaves.

I massaged their hands and feet, practised artificial respiration and spoke into their ears: "Do you hear me, comrade? General Kim Il Sung has sent me for you. Do you hear me, comrade?" Then I put my ear closer to their mouths to hear their breathing.

A few minutes had passed before one of them opened his eyes, his mouth open. I told him aloud: "General Kim has sent me for you."

At last both of them opened their eyes and asked me almost in unison:

"What, General Kim? Where is he?"

Indeed, my joy at the moment beggared all description! Only choking with joy I repeated the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When their eyes began to shine with lustre and their breathing became normal I rubbed my cheeks against theirs.

They told me: "We knew he would for sure send someone for us. So we inscribed those words on the tree... We wanted to be near him, even when we were dead..."

I served them rice-gruel, holding back the tears with great difficulty.

I set out for the Headquarters, carrying them in turn on my back and helping them to walk at my side.

I noticed anxiety in their faces when they told me: "... We've lost a comrade, and we don't know what to tell the General... He shall be very sorry for the loss of a comrade, and we are tormented at this thought, Comrade Moon Sup."

They recounted what had happened something like this:

They ran up against difficulty as the provisions had run out on their way back from the districts where they had accomplished their missions. To make the matters worse, the enemy was constantly on their heels. No sooner had they got rid of one enemy unit than another would appear in their way.

In these difficult conditions, one of the members of the detail began to vacillate.

He snatched weapons away from the other two members when they were washing themselves, and counselled them to surrender. He said to them that in the partisan unit they had been told: "The contradictions between the Soviet Union and imperialism and those between colonies and imperialism will eventually lead to a

big event. And to prepare ourselves for the advent of the great revolutionary event, the anti-Japanese armed forces should be preserved, cadres be trained and political work be extensively carried on in local areas." "But," according to this man, "only Heaven knows when it actually would take place." He went on: "No one knows how long, perhaps scores of years, one has to wait now that the Soviet Union and Japan have concluded neutrality pact. And, in view of this, only fools may remain in the partisan unit, but I do not hang much hope on it."

It is true that our struggle in those days was attended with many difficulties. And Japanese imperialism employed every sly and cunning scheme and invented falsehood in an attempt to disintegrate our partisan ranks. Under these circumstances it was possible for a man like him to be intimidated by Japanese imperialism when he did not have firm conviction of the victory of the revolution, and had been fooled by the enemy and got discouraged.

But these two comrades held fast to their firm conviction, and tried in every way to make the waverer see how wrong he was.

They told him: "We are temporarily outnumbered, as you say, by the Japanese and they are desperate. At present ours is a small force and we are in a difficult situation. But we are fighting for a just cause and have every reason to believe that the revolution will be victorious. We have correct leadership of General Kim Il Sung; tens of millions of people give us support; our Revolutionary Army is growing in scope and strength day by day. Then, why shouldn't we be victorious in the revolution?"

But the waverer insisted on laying down our arms, saying that he could not look far into the future now when the enemy's "mopping-up operations" became intenser, provisions had run out and he was facing starvation in deep mountains.

The two comrades told him in a severe tone, glaring at him with fierce resentment and hatred in their eyes:

"We won't trample down our conscience to follow you, even if the prospects of the revolution are gloomy at this moment. We won't betray General Kim Il Sung and our revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have laid the foundation of the victory of our revolution fighting sanguinary battles for more than ten years in defiance of cold and hunger.

We won't abandon the fatherland and the people now in the miserable state of colonial slavery

to save our own lives alone. We'll follow General Kim Il Sung and our comrades-in-arms, even if we may perish on our way. If you want to go, go alone! Give us back our weapons! We'll continue to fight."

The waverer ran away carrying with him the weapons that he had snatched away from the other two members of the detail.

The two came down the mountain in the night, eventually took their weapons back by determined efforts, and set out for the Headquarters. But they found the Headquarters had moved to somewhere else when they got there. In search of the Headquarters they had roamed about the deep forests, subsisting on tree bark and grass. They often fell down from fatigue while tramping the woods for several days. They were not far from the designated place when they were completely exhausted.

I got to the Headquarters carrying one of them on my back and taking the other on my side. Comrade Kim Il Sung welcomed us most warmly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung called together all the comrades and made a speech, which I still vividly remember.

"Those who neglect constant study of Marxism-Leninism may make mistakes and become blockheads who are not sure of our victory. Take mountain climbing for instance! When we have reached the summit of a high mountain after overcoming all sorts of difficulties, we shall have an unobstructed view and unmistakably see the path to follow. But those who have failed to attain the summit overcome by the difficulties will have no prospect at all, find himself surrounded by thorny bushes and may give up the climbing. The same can be said of our revolutionary work.

"When you are well armed with Marxism-Leninism, you can see things in their proper perspective and unmistakably find the path for you to travel, just as when you have reached the mountain top. Otherwise, you will have an obstructed view and fail to explore the right path, just as a man who wanders about at the foot of a mountain does. We should therefore study Marxism-Leninism hard at all times, in whatever difficult conditions we may find ourselves, so that we can be sure of the victory of revolution. We have joined the partisan detachment of our own free will to fight in the interests of the people and against imperialism, not at the request of others. We must therefore stand close together and have a strong friendly

(Continued on page 37.)

SHARP CONTRAST—NORTH AND SOUTH

BUDGET OF NORTH KOREA

The 1963 state budget of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea envisages 2,996,020,000 won of revenue and 2,985,730,000 won of expenditure, leaving a surplus of 10,290,000.

The state budgetary revenue for this year will increase by 3.4 per cent compared with the previous year, despite the sharp cut in prices of machines and materials to be supplied to co-operative farms and abolition of taxes-in-kind on hemp, flax and ramie and of income tax on sideline jobs.

Revenue from the socialist economy accounts for 98 per cent of the total state budgetary revenue, and the proportion of tax income from the population is no more than 2 per cent.

This year the Government envisages a 12 per cent increase in the state investment in the field of capital construction over last year in accordance with the Party's basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture.

The state budget for this year has allocated to agriculture an enormous sum of fund, 33.1 per cent more than last year, in line with the Party's policies for the development of agriculture. Also a huge sum of funds will be spent on building and expanding educational, cultural, public-health and public-welfare establishments and facilities, on strengthening the technical education, and on further improving the cultural life of the working people and giving better medical service to them.

This year's state budget has allocated 710,130,000 won for social and cultural measures, or 16.1 per cent more than in the previous year. Of this sum 351,620,000 won will go to educational, cultural and scientific work. This year's budget also provides 791 million yen in Japanese currency for the education of the children of the Korean nationals in Japan, and part of this sum has already been sent to Japan.

Compared with last year, funds for various fields likewise will be increased this year: by

21.1 per cent for the development of science and technique and mass physical culture; by 18.9 per cent for the development of public health; by 44.8 per cent for the building and expansion of nurseries and kindergartens; by 44.2 per cent for improving the work of holiday homes and sanatoria; more than 3.8 times for the winter vacation of co-operative farm members. Besides, the state budget for this year earmarks 90,560,000 won for social insurance and social security services.

Superiority of the socialist system and the aspiration of our Party for building sooner a paradise for the people are manifestly reflected in the state budget for this year which envisages the systematic promotion and improvement of the material wellbeing and cultural standard of the working people.

BUDGET OF SOUTH KOREA

The budget of the South Korean military regime serves the U.S. policy of aggression and colonial plunder.

The 1963 budget of the puppet government envisages 76,870 million won (in terms of South Korean currency), an increase of 7,980 million over the previous year.

South Korea's budget for this year plans to get 59 per cent of its total budgetary revenue from the taxes to be imposed on the people, while "the counterpart fund" from the sale of U.S. "aid" goods makes up 41 per cent of the budget.

Taking 1949 as 1, taxes imposed on the South Korean population by the U.S. imperialists grew 197.5 times in 1954; 886.5 times in 1961; and 1,589.6 times in 1963.

Direct military expenditures and the upkeep of the fascist ruling machine account for more than 83 per cent of the budget. The South Korean puppet regime has appropriated 53 per cent of the total investments for the indirect military expenditures to meet the military needs for electricity, coal, transportation, communications, etc.

As to the military and police expenditure, com-

(Continued on page 34.)

Sunday in Pyongyang

On Sundays the working people of Pyongyang visit the city's numerous recreation centres and spend a pleasant time there.

Many cultural establishments and recreation facilities as well as large numbers of public buildings and houses have been built in Pyongyang in the post-war period.

On Sundays parks in the city are crowded with visitors. Strolling with their families and friends in the parks that they have built themselves on the debris of war, working men and women look back on the difficult days and look forward to a yet brighter tomorrow.

Theatres, cinemas and stadiums also attract many holiday-makers.

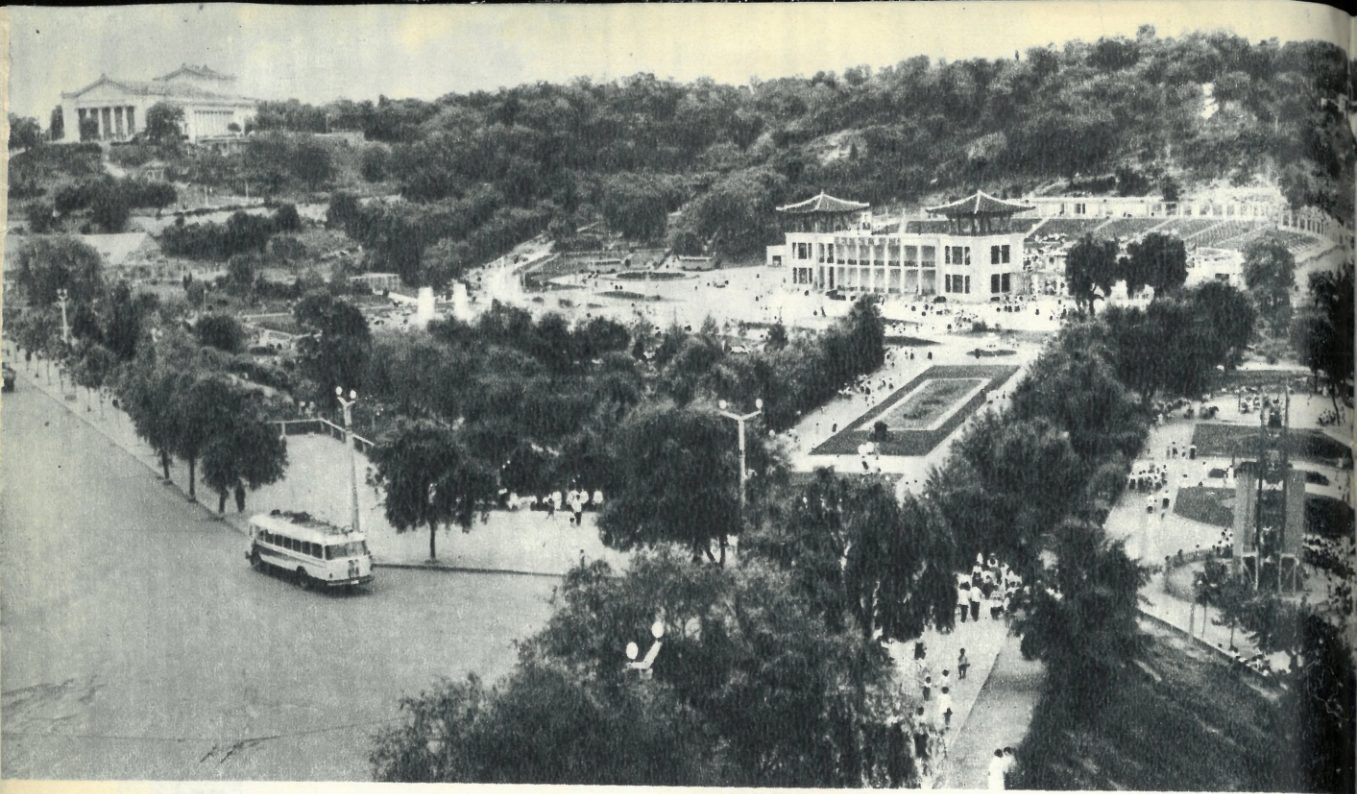
Merry laughter and music flow out of the windows of the brightly-lit rooms in the evening.

Recreation was something our people could hardly expect before the country's liberation when they had to work even on Sunday to earn a living.

Under the popular rule, our people are granted the right to rest and their material and cultural standards have greatly improved.

Moranbong Park
on Sunday





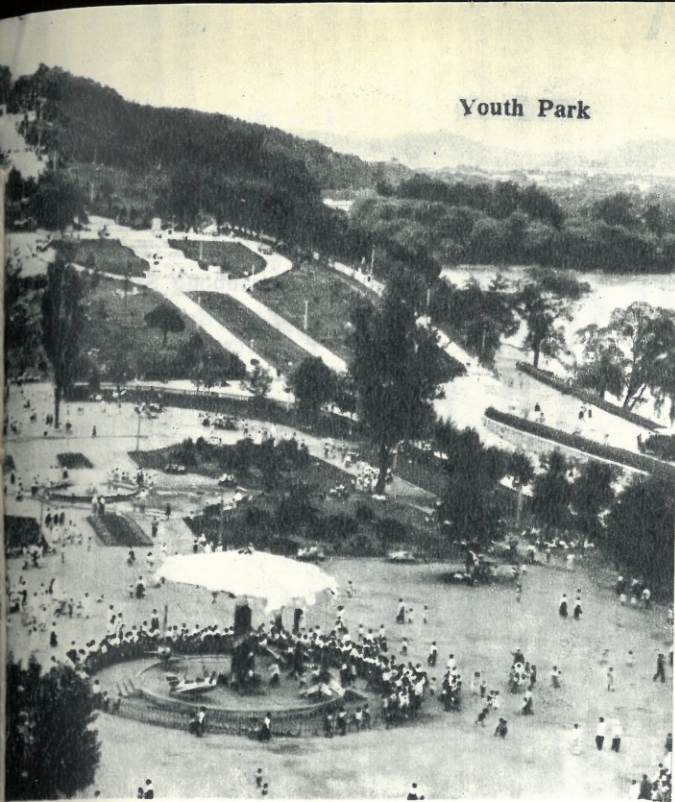
Many prefer boating on the Daldong



Mangyungdai, the birthplace of Comrade Kim Il Sung



Youth Park



At the Zoo





1. A nice day for a tune on the Kayakeum
2. Many go to the library
3. They look very serious!
4. Sports fans crowd the Moranbong Stadium
5. At the Sunday afternoon concert



SOUTH KOREA'S ECONOMY UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

HA MYUNG YONG

The policy of aggression and plunder of U.S. imperialism in South Korea for the past eighteen years since the August 15 Liberation has driven the national economy of South Korea from bad to worse. It has only deepened the colonial one-sidedness and dependency.

Most brazen and vicious is the U.S. policy of destruction, plunder and enslavement on the South Korean economy.

On the very first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists proclaimed a military government in South Korea. Under the label of "Japanese properties" they seized the properties of the Korean people that the Japanese imperialists had held—some 85 per cent of the total assets of South Korea and 91.2 per cent of the total capital of all corporations.

The U.S. imperialists raked in huge profits by selling these unlawfully seized properties to comprador capitalists. Moreover, during the war time the Yankees ruined maliciously the foundation of South Korea's national economy by closing down numerous enterprises under the pretense of "strategic needs" and "evacuation". Several thousand enterprises were destroyed or closed down before and during the war time.

With their "aid" as a bait, the U.S. imperialists have seized most of financial resources and paid-in capital of financial organizations of South Korea so as to increase armaments and control factories, mines and all other economic spheres.

In addition, they are making those branches that they need for dumping U.S. surplus goods and plundering strategic materials dependent on raw and other materials from the U.S. In this way they are putting the South Korean economy under their control.

Let us take a few examples.

Americans are building thermal power stations and factories to meet their military needs and

pave the way for the penetration of U.S. private capital. These power stations and factories, instead of utilizing the rich hydro-power resources and abundant anthracite to be found in South Korea, must use imported American oil paying 14 times higher than the cost for hydro-power generation.

In building or expanding railroads—the prerequisite to colonial aggression—they are importing locomotives of American make which have to be fed with American oil and run on facilities of American standards. Thus South Korea's transport is made to completely depend on America.

Meanwhile they are checking intentionally the development of key industries—the machine-building, metal-working and basic chemical industries. On the contrary, they maintain a few installations in the field of turning out textiles, liquors, sugar, flour, and consumer goods. All these are designed to dump surplus raw materials such as raw cotton, raw sugar, wheat overstocked in America and collect huge profits. Some of the imported raw cotton from America bears the label of the 1930's, which speaks well how long these products have been in stock.

It was for this reason that the South Korean daily **Hankook Ilbo** lamented: Unless South Korea gets every year 29 million dollars' worth of raw cotton, all its textile mills will be at a standstill. Unless South Korea pays 20 million dollars every year for rayon and crude woolen yarn, all its weaving mills will have to stop operation. Unless annually South Korea imports 6 million dollars' worth of raw sugar and 20 million dollars' worth of wheat, all sugar refineries and flour mills will suspend operation.

All factories of South Korea have to be fed with American raw materials. Consequently, to all intents and purposes, South Korea's factories

are nothing but simple processing shops of U.S. raw and other materials. They can not stand on their own feet at all.

In the meantime the U.S. imperialists are chaining South Korea's industries to American technique under the name of "technical aid" and "dispatch of American experts."

The meagre fertilizer factory they built in Choongjoo is one that only American specialists can run. It goes without saying that all equipment and machine-parts—even one small screw—the factory needs have to come from the U.S. It is not without reason the Choongjoo fertilizer factory stood idle during the past few years since its construction.

Thanks to the dumping of U.S. surplus consumer goods and subsequent monopolization of the South Korean market and to the U.S. policy of controlling all branches of South Korea's industry, South Korea's national economy is going from bad to worse and its colonial oneness is greatly aggravated.

Between 1938 and 1960 the share of the production of means of production in South Korea's manufacturing industries shrank from 29.6 to 12.1 per cent.

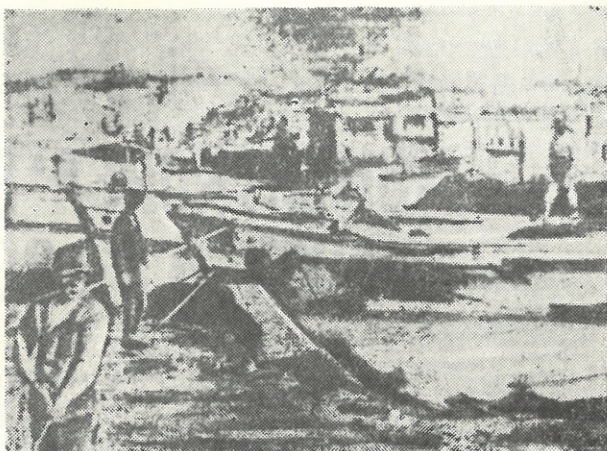
In the industrial structure, too, due to the intentional U.S. hindrance to investment and non-allocation of funds to metal-working and machine-making fields—the basis of a self-supporting economy—even the meagre installations that were to be found in South Korea, have been completely ruined.

In the field of iron and steel industry there are two or three small blast furnaces. (Before liberation there were eight 20-ton capacity small furnaces.) Then there is one open-hearth furnace. Even those are poorly equipped and worn out. On top of it, they are not supplied regularly with materials for repair and operation, with the result that the production is paralyzed.

The Samhwa Iron Works failed to turn out even one ton of pig iron last year. The Taihan Heavy Industries in the past had produced some steel ingot with scrap iron. But it faces an operational difficulty because it has been driven out of the market by the imported steel products.

Such is the picture of metallurgical industry, and the machine-building industry fares little better.

The share of the machine-building industry in the total output of the South Korean industry accounts for only 5 per cent. At that, most of the machine-building factories are repair shops. At



The sign "Danger" has been up there for ten years already, but nothing has been done to repair the damaged bridge

best, they can make only simple household items such as sockets and small tools.

With the ruin of metallurgical and machine-building industries, the mining industry directly linked with the former also keeps shrinking.

Some 90 per cent of mines in South Korea stand idle or run on curtailed schedules. Even those that are working today are not for serving the needs of South Korea's industries. They sustain their meagre existence only to satisfy U.S. plunder.

Every year the U.S. imperialists plunder some 33 million dollars' worth of natural resources of South Korea.

Even the textile and food industries that make up an overwhelming part of South Korea's industries face very grave financial difficulties because of the U.S. policy of plunder.

Due to the repeated shortages of fund, raw materials, electricity and because of marketing difficulties, South Korea's cotton textile mills go bankrupt and ruin. Even the considerably large firms, such as the Taichang Textile Mill, Kyungnam Woolen Goods, Dongyang Silk Mill closed their doors.

In the field of food industry nine out of the twenty flour mills under the "Flour Mills Association" stopped operation, four out of the seven sugar refining enterprises closed their doors while the remaining three operate on reduced schedules, some 40 per cent of their capacity.

Such ruin of South Korea's industries caused by U.S. imperialism can be seen also in the fragmentation of factories and enterprises.

According to the data released by the "Bank of the Republic of Korea" and South Korean publications, between 1948 and 1961, out of the total number of the South Korean factories, the number of those employing more than 100 workers shrank from 5 to 2 per cent, while those which employed between 5 and 29 persons increased from 73 to 89 per cent. This clearly shows the rapid collapse of South Korea's industries.

Americans also hold sway over South Korean agriculture by dumping their surplus agricultural produce under the name of "aid."

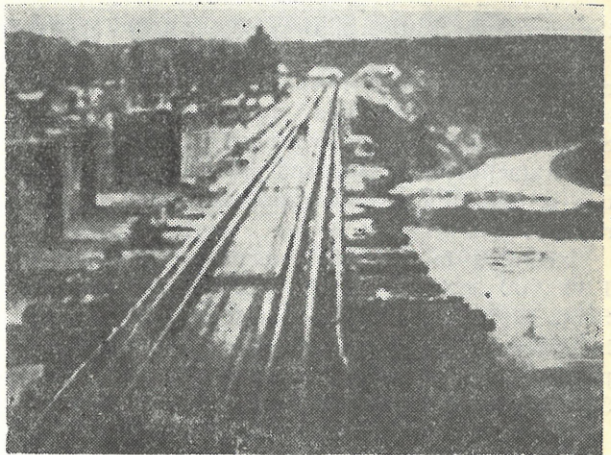
Every year some 5-6 million suk of surplus U.S. farm produce—wheat, millet, maize, etc.—are dumped in South Korea to make the South Korean farmers pay for the relief of the grave agricultural crisis in America, thus decreasing their own agricultural output.

Through the dumping of surplus U.S. grain the American aggressors control the grain supply of the puppet regime and the grain market so as to control the price and exploit the farmers.

During the period between September 1955 and October 1960 the rate of rise in the rice price was 40 per cent below the average rate of rise in other prices.

With the monopoly of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals the U.S. imperialists also control South Korea's agriculture.

Since 1955 Washington has sold South Korea annually some 40-60 million dollars' worth of mineral fertilizers, some 700,000-800,000 tons, unsuitable to South Korea's soil. As a consequence, soil was spoiled and agricultural output reduced. Indeed such is their vicious way of creating favourable conditions for the sale of their surplus agricultural produce. Thanks to the U.S. mineral fertilizers, some 70 per cent of South



Railway accidents are so frequent in South Korea, but the Pak Jung Hi clique would not lift even a finger to repair the worn-out tracks

Korea's paddy fields have been acidified and crops have become resistless to blight and harmful insects. Every year hundreds of thousands of hectares of paddy-fields are attacked by rice-plant fever and two-brooded rice-borers.

The U.S. imperialists control finance and subjugate South Korea's agriculture to their policy of war preparations and colonial enslavement.

With what is known as "special account for economic recovery" and the counterpart-funds therefrom, they are building military highways and installations under the plausible name of forest and water conservancy work.

Between 1955 and 1959 some 13,400,000,000 hwan was earmarked for the "development of forest", but most of the money had gone into repair and expansion of military installations. Then some 30 billion hwan was used to create



Hoping to find something to eat South Korea's jobless hang around a restaurant

the source for further plunder in the countryside.

Because of the dumping of U.S. surplus agricultural produce and fertilizer the colonial one-sidedness of South Korea's agriculture—a single crop of rice—has been worsened. And soil, irrigation facilities, forests, and rivers—the foundation of agricultural production—are being ruined rapidly.

According to the official announcement, some 1,300,000 hectares, that is, some 65 per cent of South Korea's farm lands need restoration and improvement. Then only 19 per cent of the total paddy fields are under irrigation, and more than 52 per cent dependent on rainfall.

As a result, every year agricultural yields keep shrinking. In recent years agricultural produce decreased compared with the days of Japanese rule: wheat to 63 per cent, coarse grains to 37 per cent, cotton to 23 per cent. Rice is no exception. The grain output shrank to two-thirds. Last year they suffered the worst crop failure in fifty years, and the yield was still smaller.

While the total agricultural yields keep decreasing, the amount of debts keeps increasing: it was 8,900,000,000 hwan in 1950, but the figure was 18,400,000,000 hwan in 1960. In short, there was an increase of nearly 10,000,000,000 hwan in ten years. The February issue of the South Korean monthly **New Trends** aptly remarked that the countryside of South Korea was the very place from which poverty and hunger came.

The ruin of industry and agriculture widened the gap between them.

Before the country's liberation South Korea's agriculture received most of 364,737 tons of chemical fertilizers that it needed from North Korea and the country could provide nearly all agricultural chemicals the South Korean countryside needed. But, today, every ton of fertilizers and some 70 per cent of chemicals have to be imported.

In 1942, South Korea's textile industry received

93.8 per cent of cotton that it needed along with hemp, flax, and cocoons from the South Korean countryside. But today every bit of rayon, nylon, and other chemical fibre as well as wool have to be imported. Besides, some 98 per cent of raw cotton it needs and not a small amount of hemp and flax, too, have to be imported.

The link between industry and agriculture in terms of consumption has also been greatly weakened.

The pressure of the incoming U.S. surplus consumer goods and agricultural produce decreased greatly the volume of commodities the rural markets can take in. So much so, today countryside even can not send grain sufficiently to the cities. Throughout the country 69.9 per cent of the total grain yield was commercialised in 1937 but the figure shrank to 26.1 per cent in 1957. No wonder, then, in recent months the rice supply to Seoul and other major cities and mining areas has been interrupted repeatedly.

All in all, South Korea's industrial output at present has decreased to two-thirds of that in 1940, and the self-supporting rate of industrial goods shrank from one-half to one-fifth.

Seen from the economic structure, the ratio between agriculture and manufacturing industry was 3:2 in 1940, but today it stands at 2:1.

All this bespeaks the fact that South Korea's economy has been reduced to that of a still backward, colonial agrarian country compared with the days of Japanese rule.

All this is an inevitable outcome of the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of colonial plunder.

The only way out for South Korea to save the ruined economy and relieve the people from their straits is to be found in an end to U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, and in South Korea's political and economic independence, in North-South economic exchange, and in the country's peaceful reunification by the Korean people themselves.

(Continued from page 26.)

pared with 1949, it grew 209 times in 1954, 598 times in 1961, and 791.6 times in 1963.

Meanwhile, the total appropriations for investment and loan and for public health and social welfare are systematically being reduced.

Funds earmarked for the field of agriculture have been reduced by 1.2 billion won compared with the small expenditure they had allocated for 1962; particularly, funds for farming was

cut by one-fourth, those for stock-breeding by half. More, the puppet regime cut down some 365 million won from the fund designated for investment and loan on April 30, this year, under the name of "austerity".

As to the budget of the public health department of the South Korean puppet regime, taking 1961 as 100, it was reduced to 47 in 1962; and 26.4 in 1963.

TWO DIFFERENT PICTURES

CHUNGJIN PORT

The port of Chungjin, which is now thriving under the socialist system, witnessed and experienced many tear-provoking events in those days when the country was under the Japanese imperialists' occupation.

The port was built by the Japanese imperialists for the purpose of shipping away raw materials and resources from Korea and bleeding the Koreans white. It was also for the same purpose that the Japanese colonialists built in Chungjin an iron works and a spinning mill producing raw materials and half-finished goods.

Japanese ships had frequented Chungjin to carry away iron ore, pig iron, chemical fibre and farm produce which the Korean people had manufactured and harvested by the sweat of their brows.

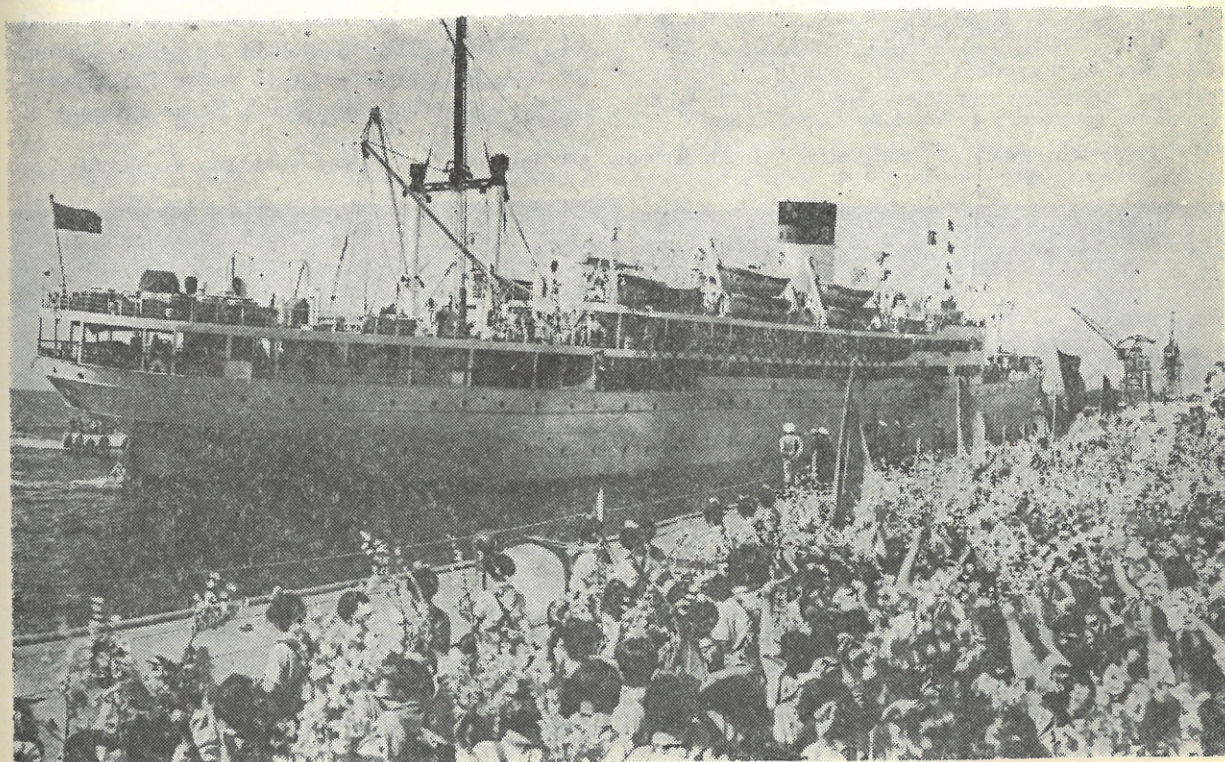
The port had seen many Koreans leaving for foreign lands in search of job. Mournful cries rose in the harbour as the Japanese colonialists deported many Korean youths for forcible labour and military service.

The port of Chungjin, once downtrodden and pillaged by the Japanese imperialists and drenched with the tears of the Koreans, is seething with creative ardour and joy of life today when the people have become masters of the state.

Chungjin has a steel plant and many other factories and enterprises serving the nation's prosperity.

Modern apartment houses have been built for the inhabitants. The city has a mining institute, normal college, factory college and schools of various other levels where people, who had been denied schooling in the past, study to their hearts' content.

The port of Chungjin welcomes the Korean nationals returning home from Japan where they were subjected to humiliation and maltreatment



Joy and cheers swept the port of Chungjin on December 16, 1959, the day when the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan was realized thanks to the sincere efforts and compatriotic measures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic. First batch of the returnees, who had long suffered in Japan where they had forcibly been taken, arrived at Chungjin port.

Many happy reunions took place in the Chungjin harbour on that memorable day. Huh Eun Suk, for instance, reunited after twenty years of separation with his 75-year-old mother, who had come from an outlying town of Moosan to welcome her son.

There were people taking with them the remains of their parents and brothers who had died after much sufferings in the foreign land. They were Song Duk Sung, Hwan Yung Soon and Kwun Jong Sun.

Li Kyung Woo, a man who returned home with the first batch of the repatriates, wrote his impressions of Chungjin: "... This is the port where many years ago my parents, setting out for Japan taking me, then a baby, with them, took their leave of the fatherland. Jubilation and happy cheers swept the port where many Koreans had shed tears of grief.

"I am now free from humiliation and hunger. Broad avenue is opened before me. Now back to my dear socialist fatherland where I can give full scope to my talent, I am brimful of happy feelings. To repay the Party and the fatherland

for the solicitude, and not to suffer again the fate of colonial slavery, I will work self-sacrificingly."

The same impressions and determination were expressed by all repatriates from Japan.

The port of Chungjin continues to receive the compatriots returning to the ever prospering socialist homeland from Japan.

The grand plan laid out by the Workers' Party of Korea promises still happier future to Korea.

PUSAN PORT

A slaver leaves the port of Pusan, carrying "emigrants."

The ship has passed the island of Yungdo, behind which the port is now hidden.

On the ship's deck, people who are not sure if they could see their native land again, crying bitterly, are bidding farewell to the fatherland.

The port of Pusan in the southern tip of Korea had been known for its beautiful scenery. The scenery was particularly fascinating when the sun rises and the moon comes up.

The port, however, became a port of death and grief when the Japanese imperialists established colonial sway over Korea, and began to forcibly draft the Koreans for labour in their factories and for military service and ship away rice produced in Korea's Honam and Yungham plains.

Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial yoke in 1945. The situation in the port of Pusan, however, has grown worse since the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea in place of

Under the name of "emigration" South Koreans are sold off to faraway countries as slaves



the ousted Japanese. The harbour, which had seen much of the tears of the Koreans forcibly taken to Japan, today witnesses Koreans being deported, under the name of "emigration," to Brazil and other Latin American countries to work for foreign plantation owners.

Some time ago, the South Korean military fascists sold more than 100 South Koreans to the Brazilian plantation owners. Those South Korean "emigrants" were told they would "gain quick riches in the wonderful paradise on the globe."

Among the "emigrants" to Brazil were a 79-year-old man who, lamenting that he would not see again his dear homeland, said he should have died before leaving for the foreign land. Another "emigrant" shed bitter tears, carrying with him his only property, a shovel and a pick.

In the past, too, Korean "emigrants" suffered much at the hands of the slave traders and foreign plantation owners.

The inhuman slave traders had mercilessly exploited the Korean "emigrants". On the Pacific they threw overboard the emigrants with iron lumps fastened to their feet on the charge of "resisting." Then, on the land, plantation owners brutally thrashed the Korean "emigrants," poured salt water over fresh wounds; hung them on the cross alive; left them to the mercy of hungry mosquitoes and other insects.

It is, therefore, quite understandable that the "emigrants" called Pusan a "port of tears."

From the port of Pusan many South Koreans stow away in the hope of finding means of livelihood abroad. They take small wooden boats at Pusan and leave for a foreign land to escape the plight under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist gang. The stowaways are caught in raging waves and many of them perish

in shipwrecks. Those who have got to Japan after having scraped through disaster are destined to be detained as "prisoners" in the "Omura camp."

The port of Pusan is the scene of the worst tragedy of human society.

Early morning every day, at six o'clock, in all weathers sullen people, hungry and poorly clothed, throng into the wharf in the hope of earning a few pennies. Rainy day means no job for these people. You will read despair in the faces of those who are shuffling heavily along towards their homes, empty-handed, and hear pitiful cries of the little ones at their homes.

South Korean newspaper **Pusan Ilbo** wrote about the helpless conditions of the dockers in Pusan: "Many wrinkled faces wait for an offer of job and, when there is any, they jump at it like fish do at the baited hook. This is a slave trading centre shut off from modern civilization, a wholesale centre for a traffic in men." The paper then deplorably wrote that "slave trading is the worst tragedy in human society."

Ever since it came into being, the port of Pusan has witnessed many people coming to the dock and doing heavy labour to earn a living. Dockers' conditions have grown from bad to worse since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea. The port is echoed with the hooter of the U.S. aggressors' ships, resembling the howling of hungry wolves.

Those Koreans sold off to foreigners under the label of "emigrants" will return home and the port of Pusan will bustle with activity just as the port of Chungjin in the North does as it receives home-coming compatriots from Japan only when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea.

(Continued from page 25.)

feeling towards comrades. No force on earth can break our unity and friendship..."

Comrade Kim Il Sung then remarked that the two comrades had behaved correctly and that their action was a manifestation of the unity which was the sure guarantee of victory of the anti-Japanese partisans over the enemy of all hues. In order to tide over any and every difficulty and remain faithful to the revolution, he told us, we should have faith in certain victory.

His words have been imprinted on my memory. It was those words of his that I have taken

guide from in my activities. Implementation of his instructions has brought us the glorious reality that we see today and assures us a yet greater morrow. All this has been possible because the entire Korean people, united in a body and in support of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as always, have marched forward to translate his instructions into practice.

By putting into effect Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions, the Korean people will, I am sure, attain greater results tomorrow and achieve brilliant victory of socialism-communism.

The struggle of South Korean workers for existence and democratic rights is gaining momentum in the teeth of the unprecedented fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi military clique.

The desperate schemes of the Pak Jung Hi military gang for a prolonged military rule in South Korea aggravated the political confusion and the ever-worsening economic crisis, and intensified the exploitation and suppression of the working people. Now the only alternative for the South Korean workers is to hit back.

Even according to the data under the press gag by the Pak Jung Hi hordes, there were by mid-March 73 cases of strikes, sit-ins, etc. This figure is about equal to the number of labour disputes which took place in the second half of last year.

As to the forms of struggle, despite the ban on labour disputes and the fascist evil law on assembly and demonstration, the present South Korean workers' struggles are characterized by positiveness. Among the total cases, strikes and sit-ins covered

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT BACK

some 25 per cent. During 1962 in South Korea such positive struggles stood at only 16 per cent of the total.

Workers of the Dairyook Fertilizer Industry Company, the Kyungnam Taipyung Industrial Construction Builders Inc., Daijun Daiyung Knitting Mill, and the Railway Bureau of Daijun, then more than 300 builders at the Changshindong residential construction work-site in East Gate district, Seoul, waged stubborn strikes or sit-ins demanding the payment of their wages kept in arrears and a wage hike.

Then in March when the U.S. aggressive army discharged over 400 Korean employees for no reason, the entire Korean workers employed by the U.S. army authorities waged a stubborn

struggle demanding reinstatement of the discharged. In the end the Korean workers made the U.S. imperialist army cancel "measures for reduction of personnel".

Along with the fight for better living conditions, the South Korean workers are openly fighting for democratic rights—freedom of organization and activities of trade unions, restoration of the right to labour disputes, revision of reactionary labour laws.

This clearly testifies to the fact that the South Korean workers realize more than ever, from their experiences, the need of forming trade unions to defend their life and democratic rights. Such aspiration of theirs is being intensified.

For instance, from January 19 to the end of February over 200 workers of the Miwang Industrial Company in the Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, staged a strike despite the most evil law prohibiting labour disputes. The strike was caused by the

Seoul citizens holding a demonstration. The placard reads: "We will fight against the extension of military rule to the last."





Students of Seoul University condemning the outside interference and the schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique to retain the military rule, at a "meeting in defence of freedom"

mass lay-off. The management discharged leaders of the trade union and progressive workers on the charge that they formed a trade union.

And railway workers of Seoul and Pusan as well as the workers of Mokpo port went on strike in demand of restoration of the right to labour disputes. Particularly, the struggle of some 400 workers of the Keumsung Company in Pusan encouraged greatly the struggle of the South Korean workers for right to organize trade unions and freedom of association. When the management closed down the factory because of the formation of trade unions, the workers of this company unflinchingly fought for 23 days. The management was frightened at the workers' struggle and the struggle ended in a success for the workers. Encouraged by this, over 80 workers of the Lucky Chemical Factory in Pusan demonstrated demanding reinstatement

of their discharged trade union leaders.

All these facts clearly show that no matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique may strive to suppress the people with the bayonet and fascist evil laws, they will never be able to check the struggle of the South Korean workers who have risen up for the right to life and freedom.

The ever-growing labour movement in South Korea is not only developing into a more positive and extensive one but is characterized by the solidarity among the workers.

When the military fascist hordes used an iron hand upon the workers of the Miwang Industrial Company who went on strike, the broad segments of the workers all over South Korea including 700 chemical indus-

Over 3,000 students and the teaching staff of Koryu University in Seoul, South Korea, adopted on April 18 a declaration denouncing reliance on the outside force and calling for the country's unification, at the "gathering marking the third anniversary of April 19"



trial workers in the Yungdeungpo district, formed a "struggle committee for defence of the right to labour dispute" and demanded an immediate release of those workers of the Miwang Industrial Company under arrest. The workers threatened the company management with sympathy strikes. Then in the city of Pusan more than 390 representatives of workers from the factories and enterprises held a meeting to form a "struggle committee". They even organized vanguard units.

The gradual consolidation of solidarity of the labour movement in South Korea emboldens the struggle and unity of the workers, and at the same time, the labour movement is gradually assuming an anti-U.S. and anti-government character. And the social and economic demand of the workers clashes head on

with the tyranny of the military fascist regime and its economic policy which inevitably lead to suppression of democratic rights and the worsening of the workers' livelihood.

Another reason for the development of labour movement in South Korea is that now the workers have come to understand, as their class and national consciousness grows and from what they learned in their economic struggles in the past period, that economic demands alone would not settle their ever-worsening life.

The development of workers' struggle along the anti-U.S. and anti-government line is also attributable to the very serious political situation in South Korea due to the schemes for a prolonged seizure of power by the Pak Jung Hi clique on the eve of what they call "the return to

civilian government".

The South Korean workers' struggle for existence and democratic rights has assumed an anti-U.S. and anti-government character. And their political and ideological consciousness is something that has to be reckoned with.

Recently, in particular, a new trend is gaining momentum in South Korea—to oppose the schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique for a prolonged seizure of power under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

Even in the city of Seoul workers denounced to the face of the puppet policemen Pak Jung Hi's scheme for a prolonged seizure of power. They shouted: "Who on earth favour a prolonged military regime?"

Thus the labour movement in South Korea is developing from a lower level to a higher stage.

THE U.S. PIRATICAL ACTS

At around 21:20 hours, May 11, the U.S. rocket gunboat No. 311 intruded into the coastal waters at a point 37 degrees 42 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees 28 minutes east longitude, 1.8 miles off the coast of Ssangyo-ri, Kan-ryung County, South Hwanghai Province, and staged a nefarious attack on the angelfishing net boat No. 1,298 of the Songrim Fishery which was fishing in the area.

The intruding U.S. gunboat fired over eight hundred rounds of 40- and 20-mm rocket shells and machine-gunned the small fishing boat. The enemy's rocket gunboat damaged our fishing boat and killed three fishermen and wounded the rest of the crew before it sailed away.

While this outrage was going on, other American ships—escort ships No. 58 and No. 59 and medium landing craft No. 606—intruded deep into the territorial waters of North Korea to cover the

rocket gunboat No. 311. American boats encircled the peaceable fishing boat of our side.

Prior to this, on May 8 and 9 on the west sea the enemy dispatched medium landing craft No. 66, No. 607, and No. 610 to violate territorial waters of our side.

All these are fresh cases of flagrant U.S. violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement and ferocious provocations against the Korean people.

The recent piratical acts of U.S. imperialism are moves in its aggressive policy to aggravate tension and start a new war in Korea, and they are prearranged and premeditated provocations designed to create a grave situation in the waters of North Korea by murdering or kidnapping our peaceable fishermen.

The Korean people resolutely denounce with burning indignation the ceaseless bestial atrocities being committed by the U.S. imperialists.



Anti-Japanese partisans renew their pledge to march to the fatherland

NEW DRAMA

"The Fog Clears Off This Land"

AN YUNG IL

Recently the Pyongyang Theatre staged a play "The Fog Clears Off This Land", written by Li Jong Soon.

The story of the play reflects a period of the 30's when the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung grew

in scope and strength and was waged with greater intensity. It covers the historical period of 1936-1937, from the time of advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the Changpai areas near the Korean-Chinese border to the Bocheonbo

battle.

As the curtain rises slowly, unfolds on the stage scene of the poverty-stricken family of an old man Pak. He lives with his son, Sung Ryong, and a daughter, Keum Dan. They have come to this alien land, a moun-

tain village in Changpai County of Northeast China, leaving their dear native place behind, because they could endure no longer the oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords.

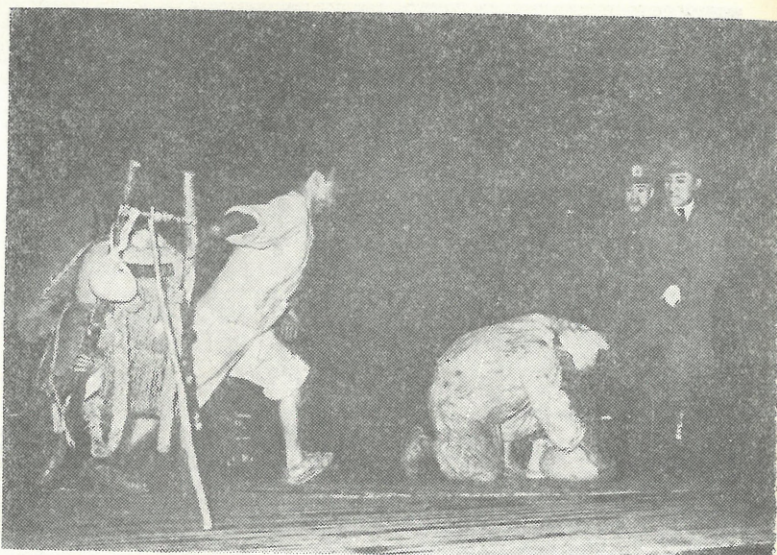
His son is about to get married. With the approach of the wedding day, Old Pak hopes to have at least a decent-looking dress for his daughter-in-law to be. One day, at dawn, Pak goes out to the village spring and finds, to his surprise, a beautiful blouse and a skirt.

This is the dress that Commander Kim, the national hero of Korea, who has been fighting the enemy for the freedom and national independence of Korea, sent through Moon Yung, an underground political agitator, to Sung Ryong for his bride, Soon Ai.

The Paks are happy beyond words, but, an unexpected event happens to them. A new Japanese advisory officer and a vicious policeman by the name of Hwang Do Il have come to this village. One day, they come to Pak's. The Japanese at the sight of what rice old Pak has, he jumps on the latter. He accuses the old man, saying that the rice is for the partisans. As a matter of fact Pak was just about to go to the market to sell it. But the Japanese advisory officer and the policeman beat up the old man. It so enrages Sung Ryong that he knocks down the puppet policeman.

With this assault, the play turns to a new stage.

After beating up the policeman, Pak Sung Ryong leaves his house and joins the partisan unit through the organisation of the Fatherland Restoration Association. And in the partisan unit, Sung Ryong grows up into an



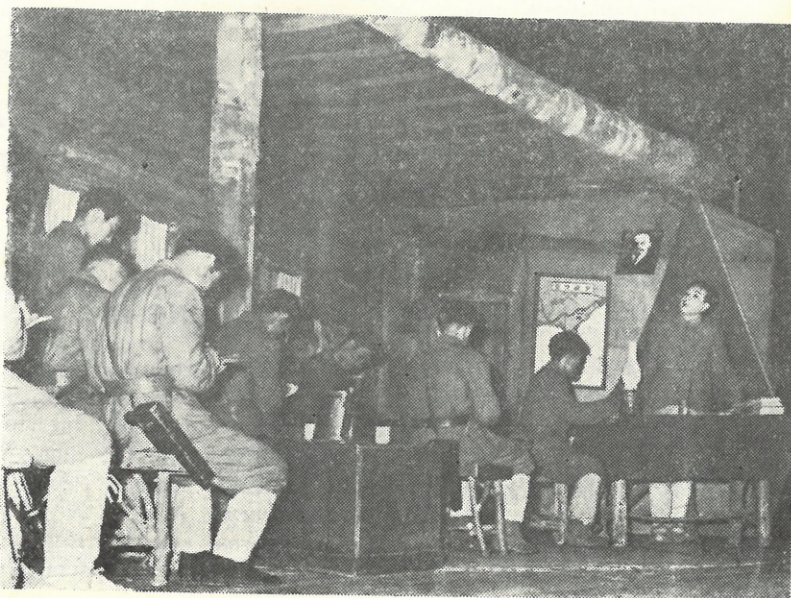
Accusing Old Pak of saving the rice for the partisan members the Japanese advisory officer beats him up

indomitable fighter under the parental affection and guidance of Commander Kim.

He is sent to Korea across the

border with the mission of rescuing Moon Yung who has been captured by the enemy while carrying on revolutionary activi-

Commander Kim is presiding over the regional cadres' meeting held at Heishiazukou



ties. He fights bravely and gives heavy blows to the enemy. And at last he succeeds in saving Moon Yung. Then Moon Yung, and Sung Ryong and Soon Ai. Sung Ryong's fiancée, go to Commander Kim... Eventually they advance towards the fatherland.

The play "The Fog Clears Off This Land" thus traces vividly the historical process of how a simple, ordinary peasant's son grows into a revolutionary fighter under the powerful influence of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the gloomy days of Korea under Japanese imperialist rule. The growth of Pak Sung Ryong is the very theme of the drama.

It also shows the great vitality of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, its communist morals, the genuine love among the simple people, and the unity and friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Particularly, the play gives a vivid portrayal of the characters and the events in the complex drama of life taking place on the stage. The underlying idea of the play is that no force of Japanese imperialism, however vicious it may get, can break the powerful revolutionary spirit and the united strength of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and that the Korean people will certainly win a final victory. This victory is ensured by the great creativeness of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, the united strength of the partisans and the people, and the invincibility of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. And the play is pulsing with the warm love of the partisans for the country and their optimism.

The main characters of the

drama—Pak Sung Ryong, Han Jang Rok, Wun Soon Ai, old man Huh—are after the freedom and independence of the country even in the most difficult days. Moon Yung, Joo Wun Soon, Oh Yung Woo and other fighters don't hesitate to give even the last drop of their blood for the restoration of the fatherland, for the victory of the revolution. Everything they do and think is made to serve the ideological aim of the drama.

In staging this drama, the producer directed special attention to the projection of typical human characters in solving the thematic and ideological tasks of the play. Characters and actions of the heroes portrayed the revolutionary and popular feature of the drama in relief. Recognising that a simple and direct language is one of the most important factors in bringing about the ideological contents of such "popular-revolutionary drama", the producer di-

rected particular attention to feelings and colours of the Korean nation. At the same time, efforts were made to project the fine customs, noble etiquette, national emotion and local colours, along with the noble morality of the heroes and their lofty spiritual world and national feelings.

The producer of this drama, however, did not stop at projecting the national characteristics with ethical and moral aspects of the people alone. He embodied the lofty revolutionary and national characteristics of the communists headed by Commander Kim, their revolutionary comradeship, indomitable fighting spirit, popular work style.

In this way, the drama clearly shows that the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the very brilliant revolutionary tradition in the history of our people and that from its deep root the reality of today—the Chullima age—has come.

An anti-Japanese partisan appears at the Japanese police station and saves his comrade



Go to Korea, Then You Will Learn the Way

REINALDO MONTILA

Secretary of the National Committee of the Venezuelan
Communist Youth League

During my stay in Korea I witnessed the vigorous struggle of the heroic and diligent Korean people, youth and students, for the country's reunification and socialist construction, and against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The peoples and youths of our two countries, antipodal to each other with oceans and continents between them, are fighting U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of our two peoples and the other peoples the world over.

The Venezuelan people and youth extend wholehearted support to the Korean people and youth who are struggling against U.S. aggression, for driving the Yankees out of South Korea and realizing the country's peaceful reunification. And the Korean people and youth are giving active support to the struggle of the Venezuelan people and youth for the national liberation.

Today this mutual support and common struggle bring closer the two peoples far apart from each other geographically and make them brothers.

There are countless legends and myths in the world. One of them is the one about "U.S. mightiness."

Together with their People's Army, the Korean people, firmly united around the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, their great leader, shattered the myth to pieces in the glorious Fatherland Liberation War.

This great victory of the Korean people has a weighty significance in the world's history.

The struggle waged by the Korean people has shown that U.S. imperialism can surely be defeated. Their great victory has proved to the people of the whole world that it is not military

forces but the people and their struggle that decide everything, and that the ultimate victory belongs to the fighting popular masses.

The historical facts also show that whenever the imperialists lose the hope of victory and face defeat, they come out with the slogan of negotiation. It is their scheme under the name of negotiation to get a breathing spell to rally their forces and paralyse the fighting power of the people.

As for the question of struggle and negotiation, the Korean people were victorious in negotiation, and demonstrated what was essential to win the ultimate victory was struggling.

At the same time the Korean people proved to the people the world over that peace could be won not by begging, but only through struggle.

The achievements of the Korean people in socialist construction have aroused the admiration of the people the world over, particularly of the peoples of small countries like ours.

The Korean people and youth not only rehabilitated in a short period factories completely devastated by the U.S. imperialists and started production, but also built numerous new plants. For instance, a big blast furnace at the Hwanghai Iron Works was built in six months and the Ryongsung Machine-building Plant turned out an 8-metre turning lathe and a 3,000-ton press. Korea today is a large producer of various kinds of machine-tools, precision instruments, aggregate equipment, tractors, motor vehicles, vessels, etc. Factories are multiplying. The problems of food, clothing and housing have been solved for the whole population. They spin thread out of stone. The young weavers at the Pyongyang Textile Mill had fulfilled their quotas under the Five-Year Plan within two years.

The number of engineers, technicians and specialists surpass 183,000. The myth about technology has been exploded. The Seven-Year Plan envisages training of an army of 460,000 technicians and junior experts and some 180,000 engineers and experts.

With the fulfilment of the national economic plan last year, the Korean people and youth are dashing ahead for a pre-schedule fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan which aims at turning the country into an industrial one. The main targets last year were 5 million tons of grain, 250 million metres of fabrics, 800,000 tons of marine products, 1.2 million tons of steel and pig iron respectively, and 15 million tons of coal.

The Korean people and youth have indeed made heroic achievements in industry, agriculture, education, culture, public health and in all other fields. What inspired them in this? What made them achieve such successes? It is the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung; the Korean people united rock-firm around the Party and the leader; the correct economic policy of priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of agriculture and light industry; the Korean people's spirit of self-reliance; their patriotic aspiration for unifying the country and relieving their compatriots in South Korea.

Such great strength is manifested in the mass movement of Chullima of the Korean people.

Chullima, an imaginary winged horse which existed only in the mind of the people, has become a reality in the course of the socialist construction of the Korean people. If one asks what Chullima is, only a few examples will be enough to satisfy one: the world's first-class Vinalon Factory constructed in a year; another blast furnace, named Democratic Youth, with a capacity of 250,000 tons at the Hwanghai Iron Works built in six months. There are thousands of other achievements registered by the young Korean workers and peasants, which explain Chullima—the symbol of the rapidly developing Korea. Today the Korean youth is the militant vanguard of this movement. If someone asks us which path we should follow, I will tell him to go to Korea and find it out.

The path we should follow is the very path of anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist revolution traversed by the Korean people, the path of building up a self-supporting national economy on the basis of self-reliance, and the path of socialist construction that has turned the once backward

country into a developed, self-supporting one.

I visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial. The Yankee imperialists indiscriminately massacred Koreans, young and old, men and women, and reduced factories, towns and villages to ashes. The Americans did not hesitate to conduct even a chemical and bacteriological warfare in their attempt to exterminate the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges under the signboard of the U.N. revealed their fascist barbarity in Korea. U.S. atrocities against the Korean people far surpass the Nazi atrocities as revealed to the whole world at the Nuremberg trials.

Such U.S. barbarities committed in Korea are well known to the French, British and Canadian peoples as well as those U.S. puppets who took part in the Korean war.

This is the real nature of "democracy" and "the free world" much advertised by the Yankee imperialists. The U.S. aggressors have occupied South Korea and caused the division of Korea. I saw the military demarcation line artificially deviding Korea into two parts.

Why are U.S. troops standing sentry there, thousands of miles away from home? Why are the U.S. imperialists adamant to the reasonable proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves through democratic general elections without outside interference?

They are standing in the way of negotiation between the North and the South, and ignoring the Korean people's just stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Yankees must be driven out of South Korea at the earliest date. The Venezuelan people will actively support the righteous struggle of the Korean people.

In the Americas, too, there are some myths and legends: whether or not revolution and armed struggle are possible in Latin America, the nearest sphere of influence of the U.S., called the American backyard.

Bourgeois reformists tried to convince people of the impossibility of revolution in this part of the world citing Guatemala as an instance.

But the Cuban people under the leadership of their great leader Fidel Castro has proved not only the possibility of the victory of armed struggle but also of socialist revolution in Latin America. Now the myth about the impossibility



You Have Made Great Achievements

SOEWOTO KARTONO
Head of the Indonesian Trade
Union Delegation

While staying in your country, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we were deeply impressed by your outstanding achieve-

ments so dear to your hearts.

In all places we visited we witnessed great achievements of the Korean people. Whenever we were asked about our impressions, we answered: "You have made great achievements."

The heroic Korean people feel proud of their brilliant results

registered in the struggle for the country's socialist construction. Your achievements are really marvellous.

At all factories we visited we learned that the workers had overfulfilled their production goals and assignments for increased output. We learned that

of revolution there has been shattered.

The victorious Cuban revolution, an event of great significance to the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world, provides positive proof of the ample possibility of victorious revolutions against the undisguised, bloody dictatorships. The popular struggle in Venezuela is against the policies of the present reactionary regime.

The "nationalization of economy" which the present administration is talking about is in fact selling off the national riches to the imperialists and a more tight control of the country by foreign aggressive forces. The Venezuelan reality clearly testifies to this.

Today, thanks to the Betancourt regime Venezuelan oil, iron, bauxite and other natural resources are plundered by the U.S. imperialists, and the state enterprises, such as of iron, power, fertilizer, soda, soap, explosive and other industries as well as domestic and international air services, are in the hands of the U.S. imperialists. Moreover, the U.S. "International Currency Bank" and the "Bank of Economic Development and Exchange" hold a grip on finances and banking in Venezuela.

The puppet army at the bidding of American military advisors massacre innocent people and conduct the criminal punitive operations against the guerillas, the people's armed forces.

Owing to the fascist oppression and measures

of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary regime, 1,200 people died in prison and 3,000 were wounded there during the past four years. Now more than 20,000 are in gaol.

In this way, in Venezuela the reins of government are in the hands of the dictators in the American "embassy", and the Venezuelan foreign policy is nothing but a tape-recorder of the U.S. Congress.

All this ever sharpens the contradictions between Yankee imperialism and the Venezuelan people and compels our people and youth to come out to set up a new people's armed forces for the country's independence and national liberation and to struggle against the enemy with arms in their hands. And now the Venezuelan people and youth led by the Venezuelan Communist Party are waging a valiant armed struggle for the national liberation and democracy against the U.S. intervention and the Betancourt regime.

Today fighting Cuba and Venezuela set an example to the Latin American people.

The righteous struggle of the Venezuelan people and youth will surely win the ultimate victory.

The friendship and solidarity between the Venezuelan and the Korean peoples will be further cemented in the fight against U.S. imperialism, their common foe.

the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan were overfulfilled before the set time. We are confident that the current Seven-Year Plan will be carried out ahead of the schedule.

Then one may ask what made me say this with such certainty.

For an answer I will point to the wise policies of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Everything that impressed us in Korea illustrated for us a clear-cut goal for struggle. The innumerable impressions imprinted on our hearts will greatly encourage us to a more vigorous struggle.

Now, I am going to write about some of the impressions I received in Korea.

Today the entire Korean people are filled with the firm determination to implement without fail the Seven-Year Plan, a great programme of socialist construction. They are rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. And the entire Korean people love and trust boundlessly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of Korea.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is fully manifested in all fields of politics, economy, culture and other branches of the national economy.

The spirit of self-sacrifice to devote everything to the fatherland and revolution is being highly displayed.

Rock-firm is the unity of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and the Korean people as a whole. And there is no force on earth to destroy this unity.

This is the gist of our impressions of Korea. From this now we can express our views on Korea.

The revolutionary spirit en-

graved in the hearts of the Korean people is reflected in all fields of their revolutionary struggle. It is symbolized in the slogan of the working people: "Arms in one hand, and a sickle and a hammer in the other!"

The U.S. imperialists still remain in South Korea, a part of the territory of the Koreans, and they exploit barbarously the South Korean people.

Therefore the U.S. wolves and their stooges must be driven out of South Korea at an earliest date possible. And no ifs and buts to this!

The programmatic tasks for the carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan are closely linked with the lofty struggle for liberating South Korea and reunifying the fatherland.

The Korean people will never forget the atrocious crimes the U.S. imperialists committed during the severe Fatherland Liberation War.

The Korean people know that the source of all misfortunes lies in U.S. occupation of South Korea. The U.S. aggressors are the very ones that have deprived the Korean people of freedom and happiness.

During the war, the indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. air pirates destroyed utterly the wealth and treasure of the Korean people; towns and villages were razed; streets and communities were reduced to piles of rubbles.

What an innumerable number of human lives the U.S. bombs killed!

Not only the figures. The U.S. devils used every method—most inhuman and barbarous—to kill the people.

Such inhuman atrocities are not to be tolerated and we must fight till the day when these atrocities disappear for good from this planet.

Korea still remains divided. Its division is due to Yankee imperialism.

Korea is one, however, and the Korean people is a homogeneous nation, and Korea will always be the Koreans'.

The wall between north and south will be torn down. The division of the country and U.S. occupation of South Korea have driven the South Korean people into a mire.

The people of the northern part cannot be indifferent to the lot of their compatriots in South Korea. They must relieve their brothers and sisters.

The Korean people have the Workers' Party of Korea, a Marxist-Leninist Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung the Korean people will attain big successes in their struggle.

The Chullima movement is a pride of the Korean people.

Through this movement they are successfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks in towns, the countryside, factories and enterprises and everywhere.

There is little doubt that the Korean people will achieve success in their struggle not only for the realization of the country's peaceful reunification but for the safeguarding of world peace.

As long as imperialism remains on the globe, the threat to world peace will not disappear.



The Moshi High School where the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was held

My Impressions on East Africa

JUN BYUNG CHUL

"Let's not forget what we have done in the Moshi Conference."

This was what Chairman of the Conference O. Kambona said in his closing speech.

Whenever I hear about the struggle of the African people for freedom and independence, I recall once again these words of Kambona and faces of many whom I met in Moshi.

NEWLY BORN TANGANYIKA

It was towards the end of January that we arrived in Tanganyika to attend the Third Afro-

Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

Our first impression was that every Tanganyikan bore a face shining with the excitement and joy over their newly-won independence, and we felt we could fully share their feelings. With such feelings we saw many aspects of the new country.

The Tanganyikan people had long lived under the yoke of foreign aggressors. Especially, for the last half a century they were exploited and oppressed by the British imperialists in a most brutal way.

Tanganyika is a beautiful country and its soil

is fertile. The land is endowed with numerous resources, the well-known sisal, diamond, etc. Yet, starvation and maltreatment were the lot of the people. Dreadful diseases claimed a heavy toll of human lives. The people were left in the centuries-old backwardness and ignorance, removed far from the modern civilization.

Tanganyika has a population of ten million, but there are only two Negro doctors. What an alarming figure it is! Would anyone need to be told more about what colonialist rule stands for?

Tanganyikan people were not willing to put their lot in the hands of the imperialists. For long they have waged a struggle against the colonialist suppression and exploitation and for the country's independence. The Tanganyika African National Union was always in the lead of this fight.

No barbarous suppression and trickeries could stop the struggle of the Tanganyikan people. The British colonialist rule in East Africa began to crumble and at last on December 9, 1961 Tanganyika won independence.

Only one year has passed since then. Of course, it was still too early to find noticeable changes in the country. Factories, enterprises, and major farms are still in the hands of the European capitalists, and the grip of British colonialists on the economy of Tanganyika has

not been loosened. The people of this country have just begun to extricate themselves from hunger, ignorance, and sickness.

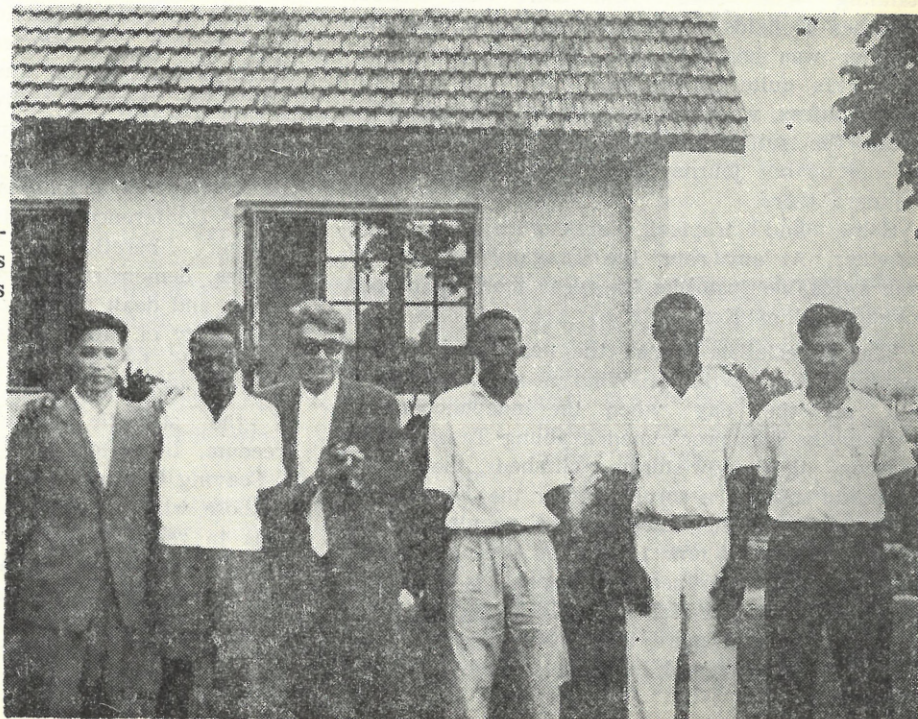
However, new masters of the country have appeared. Today the Tanganyikan people, proud masters of the country, have entered upon the road of building a new life. We could read in the eyes of the people the pride in their freedom and independence as well as the joy of a new life.

Most warmly they welcomed us and the workers of TANU showed us cordial hospitality. And this was, we thought, an expression of their feelings of deep friendship and firm solidarity towards the Asian and African people who are fighting the common enemy.

Our stay in this country directly under the equator, thousands of miles away from our country was a short one. But from the very moment we set foot in Tanganyika, we could sense that we were wrapped in warm affection of the friends who had a deep understanding of the destinies of other peoples and sympathy for their future.

What a great pleasure to see the beautiful sceneries of Dar-es-Salaam bathed in the sun of the tropics and the towering palms on the sea shores! And, how refreshing the wind coming from the Indian Ocean was. All this, it seemed,

Members of our delegation with friends (first from right is the writer)



was expressing the feelings of the people of Tanganyika towards us.

AT THE FOOT OF MT. KILIMANJARO

The Conference was held at Moshi, a border town in the north of the country. Moshi is a pleasure resort situated at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest in Africa. It is cool and pleasant compared with Dar-es-Salaam.

Moshi was chosen for the Conference site because the Tanganyikan people wanted to afford more comfort to the guests during their stay in that country.

Mt. Kilimanjaro, 5,972 metres above sea-level, was a beautiful mountain covered with snow to its waist, shining silvery in the sun.

All the way to Tanganyika from our country we travelled in winter. Everywhere we stopped in Asia and Europe, it was cold and snow was all over. But when our plane hit the African continent it was quite different. As a matter of fact, we cast away our overcoats and fur caps at Cairo, so we were quite surprised to see snow under the equator.

The landscape of Moshi was most enchanting. Snow was to be seen on the crown of the mountain; but down in the valleys tropical plants flourished, fields looked like numerous swords standing with sisal. And there were endless stretches of fields of banana, tea and coffee. The weather was bearable, and mornings and evenings were quite comfortable.

To confess, we were not without comprehension about the sultry weather of Africa, when we set out on our journey. But Nature was working wonders there.

Snow and tropical plants were to be seen together. At any rate, the Tanganyikan climate was agreeable just like the clear morning of our lovely land of Korea.

The imperialists named the peak of Mt. Kilimanjaro King William. What a shameful name! But on the day when the independence of Tanganyika was proclaimed a young Tanganyikan braving the snow-storms climbed the steep mountain and lit a torchlight on the Kibo peak. (The peak was so called by the people.)

Thus, the peak now is called "Uhuru" (liberation) Peak. To the people the peak is a symbol of freedom, independence and dignity.

With one aim, more than 400 delegates from 60 countries gathered in Moshi under Mt. Kilimanjaro.

An atmosphere of unity, support, friendship and cooperation among the people reigned the whole city.

On February 4th the Conference was opened in an atmosphere of great excitement. The hall was bedecked with national flags of the countries whose representatives were present there. Among them were flags with the names of the countries in red letters. These represented the countries yet to be liberated.

In the opening speech President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika said: "...We can't sit idle when our brothers are suffering from the bestial suppression of the colonialists. Now we have entered upon a new phase, namely, the phase of the second struggle for recapturing Africa and Asia..."

Such was the first voice of the Asian and African peoples raised at the Moshi Conference which attracted attention of the whole world. Indeed, President Nyerere's words reflected the unanimous determination and aspiration of the entire delegates.

The seven-day Conference was proceeded in an atmosphere of great excitement. It adopted a series of resolutions setting forth the tasks of the fighting African people and called upon the delegates to make the year of 1963 a year of complete and final liquidation of colonialism.

Denouncing the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the resolution on Korea called for struggle to make the U.S. aggressive troops quit South Korea. The resolution was approved unanimously.

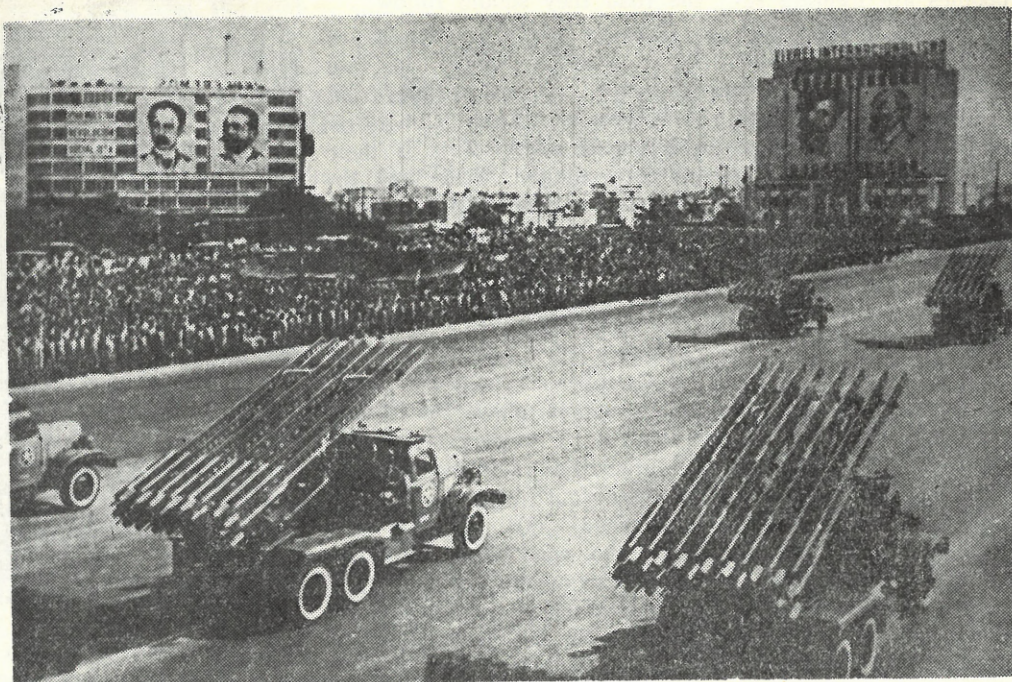
In his closing address Chairman Kambona said, "Let the enemy tremble! We will triumph!" This was a signal for a new battle to shatter the last fortress of colonialism in Asia and Africa.

The Conference, holding aloft the banner of national liberation of the Asian and African peoples, demonstrated their great unity and solidarity, and dealt a staggering blow at the enemy.

The city of Moshi which was for long a pleasure resort for the colonial exploiters has become a city that will be recorded in the history of the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples for freedom, liberation, and independence.

Leaving the conference hall I had another look at those white flags with the names of the countries in red letters, thinking that it would not be long before all peoples of Asia and Africa would have their own national flags by winning independence.

(To be continued)



Cuban armed forces ready to repulse U.S. imperialist aggression

Fighting Latin America

A fury of national-liberation struggle is sweeping all Latin American countries now.

Under the impact of the Cuban revolution, the whole Latin America, once called a "hereditary domain" and "undisturbed backyard" of the United States, is a volcano on the eve of eruption. And the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is being shaken to the very foundation.

This year the Venezuelan national-liberation army that has taken up arms to fight the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Betancourt dictatorial regime attacked the police and other dictatorial organs including the Ministry of Communications and

radio station in Caracas and threw bombs at the Chamber of Commerce and the U.S. oil companies—U.S. tools of plunder.

Particularly, on February 13 the Venezuelan national-liberation army seized a 3,127-ton freighter "Anzoátegui" on the high seas, 380 miles north of Venezuela. It shows clearly the intensity of the anti-American, anti-dictatorial armed struggle in Venezuela.

In Guatemala the "November 13 Guerrilla Front" of young officers and patriots, demanding a land reform, nationalization of industries and a democratic national government, is fighting furiously against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet re-

gime.

In Colombia, too, armed units are waging a resolute struggle in 11 out of 16 states of the country and occupied the eastern part and the Andes mountain regions.

Besides, shots of revolution are roaring in many countries of Latin America, in Peru, Paraguay, Honduras, Nicaragua and in Costa Rica, and more people are coming forward taking up arms.

Now armed struggle is the main current in the anti-imperialist and national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America and it is getting fierce all the time.

Along with the armed strug-

gle, the peoples are fighting resolutely for better living conditions and democratic rights. This fight, too, is coming to a head.

Workers of many Latin American countries including Argentina and Ecuador not infrequently occupy factories and enterprises in their struggle for wage rise and better working conditions.

Peasants of Peru, Brazil, Honduras, Paraguay, Ecuador and Colombia have expelled the landlords to take over their land. During the past year, in the Dominican Republic there were more than 8,000 cases of peasant riots to take possession of land.

All this shows that an age of revolutionary storms has hit Latin America, too.

The struggle of the Latin American peoples for the genuine national independence and freedom, against U.S. enslavement, is closely linked with the struggle for protecting Cuba.

The Cuban revolution not only realized the century-old aspiration of the Latin American peoples in Cuba but also beacons

the road they should follow.

That is why the peoples of Latin America regard the fate of Cuba as inseparable from their own destinies. "Cuban revolution is ours!" This is their militant slogan. And they organized the committees for safeguarding the Cuban revolution and are fighting resolutely against the aggressive schemes of Yankee imperialism.

Particularly, at the time of the Caribbean crisis, the Venezuelan people aided the Cuban revolution by waging more than 30 guerrilla activities against the Betancourt regime. The big U.S.-owned oil company in Maracaibo was blown up. The Venezuelan people's armed struggle drove the enemies into confusion. Then in many Latin American countries the peoples fought actively in support of Fidel Castro's 5-point demands.

Through the struggle for helping Cuba, the solidarity and unity of the revolutionary forces are growing in strength and scope in Latin America and the speedy formation of a united front of a continental scale is



being promoted. The two following conferences are illustrative of this: the Latin American People's Conference held in Cuba on January 1962 and the American Continental Congress in Solidarity with Cuba held in Brazil in March 1963.

The American Continental Congress in Solidarity with Cuba set forth tasks of expanding and



Youth and students of Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, demonstrate exposing the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and expressing their support to the Cuban revolution (Above)

Colombian working people protest against the government measures for raising the cost of living (Below)

NATIONAL MUSIC AND DANCE CONTEST

Recently the national music and dance contest was held in Pyongyang. Lasting over 20 days, the contest was divided into two groups, "A" and "B". More than 120 professionals, 15 merited artists among them, and some 360 new faces and more than 500 students took part in it. And even new-comers, if they wished, could compete in the professional group.

There were 50 prize-winners. This contest was the biggest in its scale with the participation of a great many young people and new faces.

The designated pieces at the contest were traditional folk songs, arias and instrumental music.

Competitions were held in the fields of national and western vocal and instrumental music, and national and western dances.

In the professional group all displayed a high degree of technique.

Particularly, noteworthy were performances of young musicians and dancers who displayed their rapidly rising standard.

Many young singers sang Korean folk songs exhibiting superb technique and profound feelings. Until a few years ago, some of them were members of factory or co-op farm art circles.

The contest also showed that the national musical instruments have been consistently improved.

For example, it was shown that Ajaing (stringed national musical instrument) has been improved to suit the tastes and feelings of the times. Thus, an outstanding success has been registered in the improvement of national music. Also noteworthy in the contest was the fact that the national style has been firmly established in our arts.

The contest demonstrated once again the vitality of the art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

EXHIBITION OF FOLK HANDICRAFTS

Recently an exhibition of folk handicraft works was held at the State Ethnographical Museum and won great popularity.

Though the exhibition was not a large one, it drew crowds of visitors every day for the reason that every item on display showed feelings and tastes of our people. Many items on exhibition showed that they were made suitable to climatic conditions of our country. All articles served to display the manners and customs and social life of our ancestors.

Most of the collections were those national handicraft items made in the Li Dynasty. Altogether on display were more than 350 items of folk handicraft works — furniture, household utensils, lighting devices, toilet-sets, sewing sets, smoking sets, stationeries, ornamental designs.

developing solidarity with Cuba and establishing an American Continental Solidarity Committee with Cuba for the purpose of strengthening the ties among national committees in solidarity with Cuba in all countries of Latin America.

At the same time, the struggle to form a continental trade union, youth and women's organisations is being actively carried on.

In face of the anti-American, national-liberation movements the U.S. colonial rule in these countries is being shaken to its very foundation and the U.S. policy toward Latin America is doomed to failure.

The Latin American people who are waging their righteous struggle have hundreds of millions of real friends all over the world.

The Korean people, together

with the progressive mankind the world over, deem it their sacred duty to express fraternal solidarity with the Latin American peoples and will continue to give, as has done so far, an active support to the struggle of the Latin American peoples. The Latin American peoples, enjoying the active support of all progressive mankind and fighting for their righteous cause, will emerge victorious without fail.

SPORTS NEWS

The Chinese August-1 men's and women's basketball teams visited Korea at the invitation of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of Korea.

During their stay in Korea for about one month, the Chinese August-1 teams held joint training with Korean basketballers and played friendly matches.

In early May friendship matches were played between the men's and women's basketball teams of the Korean February-8 and Chinese August-1 teams at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang.

The Korean women's team and Chinese men's team won the day in the respective matches.

The game attracted a large crowd, and the game proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

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In celebration of May Day.

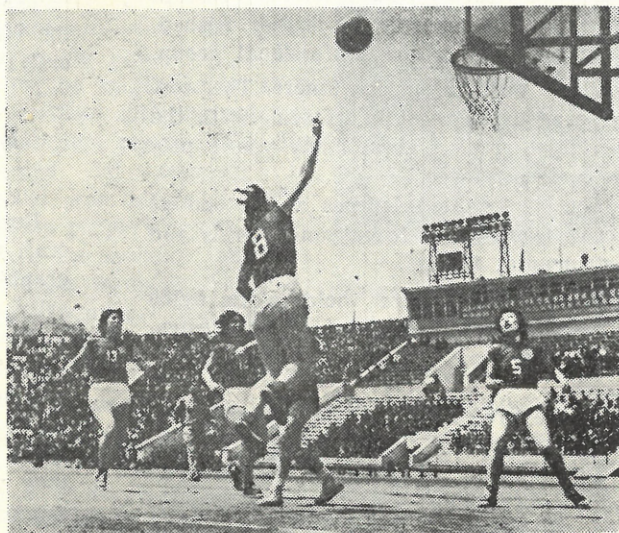
sports meets of the students and workers took place in Pyongyang in May.

More than 1,200 student athletes who had been selected at the 12 universities and colleges in the city including Kim Il Sung University, took part in the student sports meet.

The meet was held in 13 events—football, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, archery, etc.

More than 200 men and women athletes from 17 districts of the city participated in the workers' sports meet and competed in 10 events.

Women basketballers of the "February 8" of Korea and of "August 1" of China playing a friendly match



STAMPS OF KOREA

485 ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLICATION OF EUIBANG RYOCHWI

For centuries European scholars regarded "Medical and Surgical Dictionary" published in Madrid, Spain, in 1805-1807 as the first complete work on medicine.

However, in 1477 "Euibang Ryoochwi" (in 365 volumes) was issued in Korea. This work is a huge medical encyclopaedia, and treasured by scholars of Korea and other countries.

This stamp was issued in December 1962.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, black, yellow, blue.

Size: 28X22 mm. Offset. Perf.

VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE

Workers and technicians of our country are winning not a small success in the all-round technical revolution. They are turning out many kinds of machine tools made from their own designs and with their own techniques and materials produced at home. Among them is the vertical milling machine.

This stamp was issued in February 1963.

Stamp 2, 2 jun, dark green.

Size: 21.5X18 mm, Steel plate engraving. Perf.

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